CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as man milk and agrees with all Infants and children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28740—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th May
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
SHANNON	3078	800	C. Edwards	17th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
"	16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.
THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,300	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.
THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
	5330	E. Boyle	26th May for Plymouth.
	5400	E. Bellingc	20th " " Liverpool.
	3100	R. Jones	10th June " Liverpool or Plymouth.

Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric and has all Cabins amidships.
These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	3019	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-240 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.
THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 18th May, at noon.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,034 tons, on 12th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH. 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 17th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 9, 1892. Agents.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES
Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
CLARETS.
WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES
Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
STILL WINES.				
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	21 0	11 8	23 0	12 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	24 4	13 4	29 0	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	30 12	...	34 0	..
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner wine	23 8	15 8	33 0	17 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	48 8	25 4	54 0	27
SPARKLING WINES.				
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	47 12	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind.	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.
Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES.				
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
CHAMBERTEIN—This is an exquisite Wine	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDIES—Of the very finest character	44 0	25 4	49 8	27 8
SAUTERNES.				
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
SAUTERNE HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	36 4	19 4	40 12	20 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.	Rs. a.
Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper	1 0
Superfine Cream Laid Court Envelopes, to match.	1 2
Cream Laid Bank Note Paper, 5 Quires	0 14
Do. do. Court Envelopes, to match	1 0
Half Tola Granite Note Paper, 5 Quires	0 12
100 Court Envelopes, to match	0 12
Parchment Bank Note Paper	1 2
Do. do. Envelopes, to match	1 2
Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding.....Per Box	1 2
Invitation Cards, Lawn-Tennis, Musical Tea Invitations, containing 12 in each Box, with Envelopes, with suitable design .....Per Box	0 14

FANCY NOTE PAPER.	Rs. a.
Cabinets of Paper, finest quality, with Envelopes	1 4
The Chromatic, Tinted Repped, small size	0 12
The Granite Paper, Albert size, each Box contains 5 Quires Paper and equal quantity of Envelopes, Per Box	1 12
The new Phantom Paper, Dark Grey, with which White Ink is used, Paper and Envelope stamped, Pretty design.....Per Box,	
Re. 1-4; and Ink Per Bottle	0 6

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
N. B.—Owing to rapid FALL in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO. LD., { POONA.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.
MARCKS & Co.. Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.
They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.
Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6
REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th May, 1892.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE LEPER HOME
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.
PROGRAMME:—
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
COMPRISING SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.
LALA ROOKH, NAVAR SERIES, STATUE SCENES AND PARSEE FAMILY (50 years ago).
To be followed by the Pantomime,
"QUACK DOCTOR."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3
Dress Circle (front row)	,, 2
Dress Circle	Re. 1¼
1st Stalls	,, 1
Back Seats	As. 8

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., or at "Kaiser-i-Hind" Steam Press.

"STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT."

THE S. S. LANARK, 1,973 tons, will sail as above on or about the 17th May. Has accommodation for a limited number of first class Passengers. Fare Rs. 320.

Apply to the CAPTAIN,
Prince's Dock, H. Shed.

Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. SAFARI, Captain Asthausen, having arrived from Zanzibar, Lamu, and Mombassa, Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 11th May, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE SIDIK HAJEE EB AHIM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and HAJEE HASSAIN HAJEE ESSA and HAJEE ABD SAKOOR HAJEE ESSA, Mahomedans, residing at Cochin in Malabar, have contracted TO SELL to THUCKER GOVERDHUNDASS DOOMRAJEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the building or chawl standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 17,2 and 1735, New Survey No. 542, New Survey No. 6256, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 4, and at present under Ward No 6308, Street Nos. 1-25, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the property of Almanji Narayan and partly by the property of Purshottum Raghunath, on or towards the West by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Laxumibai, widow of Baboo Pandurang, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the charitable property of Mungul Heerjee and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Sidik Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Hassain Hajee Essa and Hajee Abd Sakoor Hajee Essa. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office: No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed and all claims and demands will be considered null and void.—Dated this 11th day of May 1892.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 381 of 1891.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of November, 1891, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1471-10-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 10th day of December, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Lakhmidas Purshotumdas in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3138,2725, New No. 7363, Old Survey No. 1372,15-1 and New Survey No. 1059, and is bounded on the North by 2nd Pedhownee Street, on the South by the property of Bachoobai Manockjee, on the East by a public footpath and Bhendy Bazar Road, and on the West by the property of Bai Sambai.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Friday, the 17th day of June 1892 at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant Lakhmidas Purshotumdas in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay for Rupees Nine, Annas Fourteen, and Pie One.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant Lukhmidas Purshotumdas to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Lukhmidas Purshotumdas have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property being sold one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the same is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 11th day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 200 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st June next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1891-92, in respect of land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 187 (by attachment and sale of their properties).

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 p.m. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 p.m. on SATURDAY.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1892.

WANTED.

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"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

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Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

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35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-40

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	HULLO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station

OMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

ames.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
N BANKS.					
of Bom-		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,022½
of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xa
ofMadras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
CHANGE ANKS.					
	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
r Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Mercan-					
	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
kong and ngpai					
king Cor- ation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
nal Bank ndia.	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
Oriental					
k	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
r Share ..	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

ar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,103
rt Glaning					
	100	500	all		45)
rt (Surra-				18 pr.ct.	810
ee)	200	1,100	1,100		305
llo	750	2,500	2,500	90	375
ary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
bayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
nfg Cawn-				10	
ore PressCo.					110
d	500	200	200		
ach City				16	217½
ress Co.,Ld.	600	200	all		30
abs	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
t India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	
glish Press				130	175
nd Manfg ..	400	250	...		350
rt	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
nch	300	500	all	100	
arvey and				50	450xd
alapathy ..	450	500	500		
ngoji Press				50	137
Co, Ld	750	400	all		490
hangaum	240	450	450	32½	
hmadpur a Cotton'g. and				63	500
P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500		85
ercantile	1,000	125	125	pr. ct.	442½
ofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 10	215
unmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	600
ew Berar....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	112½
ew Indian ..	4,000	125	125	55	
rince of Wales	00	500	500	Rs. 12½	365
abapathy(Bel- lary)	500	500	75	20	500
assoon.....	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Pun- jab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Borah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
SuratCity Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	21,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian..	1,345	100	100	5	78
Belary S & W Co. Ld. (Bel- lary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unit- ed.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay Na- tional Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	30	650
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co.. Ld.	1,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	442½
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4900
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill.....	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullougbs ..	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34)
Jamshed Manu- facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Haloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khatgaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Ma o- kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,400	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpin- ning & Weav- ing Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1025
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gul- burga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1515
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	11,77)
Maharaja My- sore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Rijon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45)
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1175
Soonderdas....	750	1,000	1,000	3	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Mah- ratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	25		215
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs.425	490
Union Spinning and Manufac- turing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	62)
Victoria Mills .	350	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Union Mills,Ld	3800	1,000	1,000	..	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ash- down	1,000 / 750 \	200	200	10 / 5	225 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile ..	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance....	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,01
Bombay & Bur- ma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62)	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Nor- thern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyser&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guaran- tee & Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	26	312
Kurrachee Landing....	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufactur- ing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	8
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of WalesFireIn,	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld..	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,00	..	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	50	all	85	365
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co..	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2
China Leaf	,,	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24-8 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	24 ,,
Australia do, ...	,,	24-10
Bombay do.	,,	24-14
English Sovereigns	,,	15-15
Do. Dragons.....	,,	15-14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness.....	,,	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222 ,,
Five-Francs	,,	208 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Dramatic Performance by the Xavierites in aid of the Lepers' Home.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Safari entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hounslow entered the dock on Tue sday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf closed at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., yesterday, the 11th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, per extra s. s. Peters, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat, and Bushire, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-day, the 12th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A Parsee liquor-shop keeper, named Sorabjee Rustomjee, at Two Tanks, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into, on the night of Tuesday last, and Rs. 531, in currency notes and cash stolen from a box in his room.

A DRUNKEN GUNNER.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, Gunner Smith, R.A., while, under the influence of liquor, smashed a shop window of Messrs. Minck and Co., jewellers, with his stick, and caused damage to the extent of Rs. 125. A policeman arrested Smith and took him to Inspector George who took down the offender's name and regimental number, and directed the manager of Messrs. Max Minck and Co. to take steps against Smith.

RANWAR CHILDREN'S CROSS FUND, BANDORA.—On Saturday evening, the 7th instant, the feast of the Holy Cross was celebrated with unusual pomp and solemnity. The Cross was ornamented in velvet artistically mounted with floral designs; the pedestal of the Cross was neatly decorated with ever-greens and artificial flowers, and the mandap was decorated with banners and brilliantly illuminated with lanterns. The Sc. Pau l's band played and sang the litany with hymns.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture.....	Die Felsenmuhle..... Reisiger.
Aria.....	Il Trovatore..... Verdi.
Valse	Mirabel ..... Thiers.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Mazurka	Love's Spell..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Paul Jones ..... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustum Pestonjee, Opium Inspector, charged Ameerchand Nandram, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession fourteen tolas of opium, without a license from the Collector of Customs. Yesterday morning accused came to Bombay from Rawalpindi by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at Grant Road, where an Abkari sepoy, searched the accused's luggage on suspicion, and found the opium. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and said that he had brought the opium from his native country for his own consumption and not for sale. The Magistrate discharged the accused, but ordered the opium to be confiscated. Mr. Rustim applied to the Magistrate to allow a reward to the sepoy for his having detected the offence. The Magistrate declined to accede to the application and stated that the sepoy had done nothing more than his duty. If the sepoy accepted any illegal gratification he would be at once dismissed from the service, and so he was in duty bound to detect the offence.

DEATH OF MR. F. J. CHINAI.—We regret to record the death, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, in Hornby Road, of Mr. Framroze Jehangir Chinai from typhoid fever. He was in the prime of life, being only thirty-five years of age. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhavdas and Company, guarantee brokers to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., of Bombay, and was also employed in their office as a salesman. He belonged to the ancient and respectable family of the Chinais, at one time in very affluent circumstances, but who have latterly been leading a retired life. He was a son-in-law of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, C.I.E., and his untimely death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and relations. In respect to his memory, the offices of Messrs. Graham and Co. were partially closed yesterday. His funeral took place yesterday, afternoon, and was very largely attended by friends and relations, both of Mr. Chinai and Mr. Bengali.

ROBBING THE SLEEPING.—Govind Bhiwa and Vittul Mahadoo were yesterday prosecuted by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on charges of theft of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 7-8, and receiving and disposing of stolen property. A Marwaree, named Chundulal Purshalchand, appeared to complain, and deposed that he went to sleep on the verandah of his shop, in Sheik Memon Street, with his nephew, on Sunday night. His nephew was wearing the article in question, but missed it the next morning. Information was given to the police and in the course of enquiries the second prisoner was arrested at the Marine Lines Station with a portion of the chain in his possession. From his confession the other offender was traced, and he conducted the police to the complainant's shop where he had relieved the youth of the chain. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to undergo hard labour for six months.

A DANCING GIRL'S, MISFORTUNE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Pipani, a dancing girl, and a Mahomedan who lived with her, were charged by Inspector Greyhurst with criminal breach of trust and receiving and disposing of stolen property, comprising gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 121. The charge was preferred by a woman, named Mogum Jan, who follow-ed the same profession, and was accustomed to give the girl, Pipani, the privilege of wearing the ornaments whenever she went out at night. The girl received this consideration for a period of three months when she suddenly disappeared with the ornaments from Falkland Road. Enquiries where instituted, and she was subsequently found at Bhendy Bazaar. The ornaments were not with her, but were traced to the possession of her paramour at Nagpada, by whom, she alleged, she was induced to abandon her guardian after taking the property. They were both convicted of the offence, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

ROBBING A DANCING GIRL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Baniprasad Ramprasad, a shop-keeper, and a woman, named Parbati, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with having, on Tuesday last stolen covered gold bangles, valued at Rs. 650, the property of Mehtab Jan, a dancing girl, living at Falkland Road, and the second with dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property with a guilty knowledge. On Saturday last the accused went to the prosecutrix's house with a bottle of liquor, which both of them drank. At midnight whilst the prosecutrix was intoxicated with the liquor and unable to take care of herself, the accused taking the opportunity of the condition she was in robbed her of a box containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 650, and went to his mistress, Parbati's, house and with her assistance he had the ornaments melted. The prosecutrix, on recovering her senses, reported the matter to Inspector Nelmes, who promptly made enquiries with the result that both the accused were arrested and a portion of the stolen property, which the accused had sold to a Marwaree, was recovered. On further enquiry Inspector Nelmes recovered the remaining property from the woman, Parbati's, house. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to undergo fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRACAS AT ALLAHABAD.—A *fracas* between European soldiers and natives of the City of Allahabad occurred on Sunday. Privates Jones and Griffiths, of the South Wales Borderers, were walking through the town in the afternoon when for some reason or other an altercation took place between themselves and a group of natives. Shortly after Jones and Griffiths endeavoured to make a breach through the crowd and were attacked, having to run, bleeding right down the City Road towards the central market-place. On nearing the Oriental Pharmacy, the Europeans were met by Mr. H. Cripps, the well-known chemist and confectioner of Allahabad, and his assistant, who immediately rendered them help, and who with laudable presence of mind pushed Jones and Griffiths into the premises of the Oriental Pharmacy which stood hard by. Mr. Cripps received a first blow on his ear. The soldiers were afterwards sent home by him in his carriage, and the crowd eventually dispersed. During the melee, policemen Nos. 33 and 101 turned up and, looking about the place for a few minutes, sheered off as though more important business had called them elsewhere. On this Mr. Cripps went to the Kotwali to report the affray, but no one being about he returned home.—*Morning Post.*

A BANIA PRIEST EMBRACING CHRISTIANITY.—A Bania Puj, named Jaitmooni, has distinguished himself by embracing Christianity. This man became Puj at the age of twenty. In a leaflet issued by him this reverend gentleman mercilessly condemns every religion except Christianity, and says that for seven long years he had devoted himself, to the investigation of the religion of his forefathers and the sacred creed that he had enthusiatically adopted but failed to obtain any satisfaction from it. Whilst in this deplorable condition he, fortunately for himself stumbled upon Rev. H. R. Scott who put him in the way and satisfied him as to the truthfulness and substantiality of the Christian religion. Armed with Rev. Mr. Scott's arguments he went to his own temple and discussed the gospel with his whilom co-religionists. The Shrawaks, however, would not stand it, and gave him notice that either he must cease discussing Christianity in a Hindu temple or not enter it at all.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE MURDER ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE adjourned inquest touching the death of Lallia, who was found lying dead on the footpath, on the Esplanade Road, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, was resumed, on Tuesday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue. Superintendent MacDermott was present at the enquiry to watch the proceedings. It appears from the evidence of several witnesses that on the 27th ultimo, the deceased and several of his comrades went about the town drinking liquor and toddy at several shops. One of their number, named Kondia, picked a purse from the pocket of a Hindu, who was then purchasing mangoes at a shop at Parel Road. The purse contained three notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 6-8 in cash. Kondia concealed the notes in his pocket and showed only the cash to his comrades. They distributed the spoil amongst them, and the deceased got one rupee for his share, but he refused to take such a small sum intimidating that if he was not allowed more he would report the matter to the police. Kondia proposed, and they went to a liquor shop, where they indulged themselves freely in liquor and became intoxicated. The same night the deceased lost his bed, which he suspected to have been stolen by one Gunnoo. He dragged out Gunnoo from where he was asleep under a tree on the Esplanade and slapped him three or four times in the face. The deceased and five other persons then went and slept on the footpath on the Esplanade. One of them, named Morar, awoke his companions at 3 o'clock in the morning and said to them that Gunnoo had thrown a stone, which was lying near by, on the deceased's head, and ran away. The deceased was bleeding profusely from his head, and he was breathing heavily. Several witnesses were examined whose evidence corroborated the above facts. The inquest stands adjourned until Saturday next.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following returns were issued yesterday:—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 34 37-320 and bajri 33 1-7lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami and Hungund Talukas; influenza in some talukas; otherwise public health good. Light showers of rain throughout the district except in Badami and Baga lkot Talukas where the showers were heavy.

SATARA.

Jowari 26·31 and bajri 25·38 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Three hundred and eighty-two persons were employed on relief works under Civil Agency on the last day of the week. Grain supply middling. Rainfall at Satara 1 inch 15 cents accompanied with hail on 6th. Rain in 10 other talukas, the rainfall ranging from 13 cents in Khanapur to 1 inch 90 cents at Khandala.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 33½ lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Class.	Taluka.	Number mustered.	Expenditure.
				Rs.
2	Local Board Works under Civil Agency.	Navalgund ..	Nil.	160
3	Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	Do. ..	196	374

Rainfall in Navalgund 40, Ron 81 and Gadag 31 cents during the week. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in six villages of Navalgund, five of Gadag and six of Ron. Grain supply sufficient.

RELIEF WORKS.

Price of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
Indi	35	31½	19½	15½	17½
Sindgi	36½	35	17½	15½	21
Bijapur	35	33	16½	17½	16½
Bagevadi	33 29-40	not sold	19½	20½	22 7-20
Muddebihal.....	36½	39½	16½	16	20 3-40
Hungund	32	32	16	15	18
Rajalkot.....	32	32	16	16	18
Badami	32	32	16	16	14

General Remark.—In addition to this an expenditure of Rs. 13-1-4 was incurred on account of 607 children, under 7 years of age, whose parents were on the relief work. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami Taluka: otherwise public health good. Light showers throughtont the district, the rainfall ranging from 1 to 56 cents.

A CHAKRATA TIGER STORY.

A NOTORIOUS Jounsar man-eating tigress has at last been killed by a young Forest Officer, Mr. Osmaston. The brute had been the scourge of the neighbourhood of Chakrata for the last ten years and her victims were innumerable. On one occasion she seized one of a number of foresters who were sleeping together in a line, carried him off, and deliberately made him over to her cubs to play with while she protected their innocent gambols from being disturbed. His companions were eventually forced to take refuge in a tree from her savage attacks. Here they witnessed the following ghastly tragedy:—The tigress went back and stood over the prostrate form of her victim and purred in a cat-like and self-complacent way to her cubs who were romping about and rolling over the apparently lifeless body. She then lay down a few yards off, and with blinking eyes watched the gambols of her young progeny. In a few moments the man sat up and tried to beat the young brutes off. They were too young to hold him down and he made a desperate attempt to shake himself free and started off at a run; but ere he had gone five yards, the tigress bounded out and brought him back to her cubs. Once more the doomed wretch had to defend himself over again from their playful attacks. He made renewed attempts to regain his freedom, but was seized by the old tigress, and brought back each time ere he had gone many yards. His groans and cries for help were heart-rending; but the men in the tree were paralysed with fear and quite unable to move. At last the tigress herself joined in the gambols of her cubs, and the wretched man was thrown about and tossed over her head exactly as many of us have seen our domestic cat throw rats and mice about previous to beginning to feed on them. The man's efforts to escape grew feebler. For the last time the occupants of the tree saw him try to get away on his hands and knees towards a large fig-tree with the cubs clinging to his limbs. This final attempt was as futile as the rest. The tigress brought him back once again and then held him down under her forepaws, and deliberately began her living meal before their eyes. It was this formidable beast that Mr. Osmaston attacked on foot. The shikar party were working up her trail fifteen yards apart, when suddenly Mr. Osmaston heard his younger companion groan, and turning round saw him borne to the ground by the tigress. Mr Osmaston fortunately succeeded in shooting her through the spine and a second ball stopped her in midspring. It is incidents like the one detailed above which make the fierce striped forest cat a terror and a scourge.—*Morning Post.*

CONSIDERABLE excitement is displayed in Chicago over the question whether the World's Fair shall be kept open on Sundays. Those who are in favour of Sunday opening assert that to many thousands of working people it will be impossible to see the Exhibition at all if it is to be closed on Sundays. They also argue that Chicago's theatres, concert halls, dram-shops, gambling hells, beer gardens, and street rail roads do their largest business on Sundays; and it would, therefore, be inconsistent and unnecessary to close the Exhibition on that day. The decision remains to be taken.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT ON SYMPATHY.

THE *Gujarati* says:—The learned Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court paid a very high compliment to the many qualities of heart and disposition which Mr. Justice Birdwood has brought to bear upon his work, judicial or otherwise. His Lordship made a special reference to the sympathetic element in his nature which, as the learned judge truly remarked, plays a more important part in the successful administration of public affairs than most people imagine. The value and importance of this feature in the character of an administrator, especially in a conquered country like India, cannot be too highly over-estimated and the testimony that the experienced and venerable Chief Justice bore to its utility in the management of practical affairs will, it is hoped, convince talented and energetic officials of the existence of a grave defect in their character owing to the absence of that sympathy on which a statesman like Burke has set so much store. The Bombay government, as at present constituted, need not be specially complimented on the possession of this rare virtue in abundance. There is enough of dogmatism, combativeness, self-conceit and infallible wisdom. The accession of a new member like the Hon. Mr. Birdwood with so much of modesty and sympathy in him ought to soften the rigidity and inelasticity of the present administration and infuse into it some of those higher elements without which no administrator, however talented, is destined to succeed. We wish success to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood in his new sphere of duty and hope it will serve to cast additional lustre on his already distinguished career.

THE DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISIONER, N.D.

The *Gujarat Mitra* states:—The retirement of Dr. Muncherji Byramji Kolah, M. D., removes from the ranks of the Bombay Public Service a gentleman of great professional intelligence, pains-taking habits and public trust. His long and honourable career of upwards of a quarter of a century, of which the last sixteen years were passed in the capacity of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, N. D., is a record of some of the most important achievements of the Sanitary Department in the interest of public health. And the most noteworthy feature that has revealed itself in his personal deportment during his entire career is that he leaves on this eve of his departure from H. M's service no enemy or ill-wisher among the numerous subordinates that constitute his departmental establishment.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—Gods, how do these Christians love one another! The editor of a missionary paper, called the *Indian Watchman*, has uttered an outrageous libel against the inmates of Christian nunneries who are accused of being consecrated to the service of the priests in the same sense as the dancing girls of the Hindoo temples are consecrated to religion. This is a gross and brutal calumny against a whole class of women, whose meekness, devotion and self-sacrifice can be daily witnessed in schools and hospitals and lazar-houses. Go to Mazagon and see with what loving care the unowned foundlings are brought up by the Sisters, or children of poor parents are instructed in the ways of godliness and secular knowledge! Go to Bandora and see how fondly the orphans cling round the noble band of nuns, who have lifted them out of dirt and degration to a life of joy and comfort! To use vulgar abuse of such women working quietly and unostentatiously towards noble ends for the greater glory of the world they have renounced can only be possible for a most bigoted, narrow and perverse intellect. There is no bigotry so appalling as intense religious bigotry, which turns the sweetness in man's nature into gall and violates the very precepts and commandments of religion. Charity, tolerence, tenderness and love, nay, truth itself, are extinguished beneath the fire of a narrow creed and the fanatic goes abroad hating and vilifying men for the love of God. We have no reason to doubt the mistaken zeal of the reverend gentleman. He may be a sincere and a very good man in his way, but he must be taught to know that he is doing no service to religion or his fellow men by his rapid attacks on a rival church and its votaries.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses:—Now that the Indian Councils Bill is certain to become law, since it has passed the Committee stage, let us consider in what precise measure the law is an improvement on the existing state of things. The Bill follows closely except in one particular, the proposals made and repeated from time to time by the Congress. There is therefore little to add to what has been already so often said. Nevertheless, it will not be unprofitable to take stock of the changes accomplished, and to note in what spirit the changes are accepted and justified by those very persons who, we believed, a little while ago were their strongest opponents. It was the aim of the Congress to assure the Government that the changes proposed were beneficient. The Government now acknowledges that the changes are beneficient, not only from the point of view of the Congress but from its own standpoint. So complete is the conversion of the Government that Mr. Balfour, the Leader of the House of Commons, when asked to fix the debate on the Bill for a day later than it was first fixed so as to enable members taking interest in it to be present, declined to do so on the ground that 'in his judgment the Bill was not a contentious measure.' Mr. Curzon, the Under-Secretary of State for India, opposed Mr. Maclean's amendment on the ground that 'it would cause friction, and that the danger the latter referred to was not likely to occur.' To have induced such conversion is itself no small gain.

THE MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the recent meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the *Gujarti Mitra* writes:—The public meeting of the rate-payers and all other inhabitants of Bombay held just a week ago at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Badruddin Tayabji, is an independent constitutional move of the First City of the Indian Empire against the arbitrary policy of the present Government, which proposes to saddle the Bombay Municipality with the charges of the local police force of the city, in the shape of an annual contribution of Rs. 4, 16,000. We cannot but condemn the withdrawal of the present Sheriff of Bombay from such an important movement set on foot by public-spirited men in behalf of the rate-payers of Bombay. We could never expect gentlemen like Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. S. S. Bengali and the Kazi Sahib to participate in any such public meeting unless they are fully convinced that their co-operation is lent to a thoroughly popular cause, having nothing of sedition or disloyalty about it. However this may be, the protest submitted by the public meeting to the State Secretary is one whose result will be most anxiously awaited by all the municipalities of India, inasmuch as the tendency of the rulers has of late years been—much of course to the detriment of their national traditions—to overburden municipalities with local charges which it is the duty of Government to defray; and thus subvert in reality the noble aims of Lords Lawrence and Ripon for the utmost possible municipalization of India.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—The rate-payers will go with a very strong case, indeed, to the Secretary of State for India. Bombay is the only city in India which is saddled with the cost of the police, and it is asked to pay by far the largest proportion of the expenditure. As Mr. Chandavarkar has very shrewdly and sensibly observed, it is true that the strict letter of the law appears to be on the side of Government. Under the Act it is entirely left to the discretion of Government to fix the proportion of the expenditure between themselves and the Municipality. But because they are permitted to use their discretion, they are not justified, therefore, in imposing an arbitrary and despotic will upon the weaker party. It may be according to the law, but it is not fair that they should insist upon their pound of flesh, simply because it is in the bond. Mr. Chandavarkar caught the very gist of the argument, which he expounded in an effective address. It is a pity Mr. Chandavarkar keeps himself so much in the background.

THE *St James' Gazette* writes—"The latest advices from America declare that bi-metallism has sustained such a severe blow in the refusal of Mr. Bland's Silver Bill that it will not be a living issue for ten years or so. The Democrats lobbied so successfully that, whereas a few days before the debate Mr. Bland was pretty certain of a large majority, he found to his intense chagrin that most of the men he relied on in Democratic circles had been got at. The defeat of the Bill has greatly increased the chances of President Cleveland for the next Presidential election. With the silver question eliminated from the war of parties, the Democrats will 'be solid all the time,' which in the States is considered to be the *ne plus ultra* of political orthodoxy. Bi-metallists in England can no longer hope to see the silver question settled for them in America. They must do the fighting themselves if they want to carry the question well within the range of practical politics."

A DEADLY FOE to Dhobie's Itch, Indian Ringworm, &c., is the renowned Hermit's Saharana Salve, An. 6 only. POPULAR REMEDIES.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A TELEGRAM from Fort Aijal, dated 7th May, says:—Mr. McCabe, with the Eastern Sonai Column, under the command of Captain Loch, marched out of Lalb

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HALT to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Rs. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Rs. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Rs. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DWARKADAS ODHAVJI, Public Accountant and Auditor, 109, Medowes Street, Bombay.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Just unpacked. Fruit Salt per bottle Rs. 1-8. Keating's Cough Lozenges, per box, As. 12. Discount to Trade.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. H. P. Dimmock's valuable furniture, Piano, brougham horse, etc. at Malabar Hill near the Police Station, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

LIFE of JESUS: Meditations from Advent to Pentecost by Fr. Clarke, S. J. Price Annas Ten. CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, Pedometers, Altitude Instruments, Pocket Aneroid Barometers, Military Compasses and Superior Public Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.—JNEAL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Mail Phaeton, with hood, in capital order, Rs. 200. Bay Waler Gelding, 15' 2" about 7 years, goes in saddle and gharry, Rs. 100. Apply "21," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—One Room for the Office use, especially for Broker or Barrister. Rent, Rs. 7; above DINSHAW, Oculist, First Floor, Opposite Oriental Bank.

RECEIVED from well-known London and other Manufacturers, Brass Instruments and superior Cornets of all kinds, Rs. 28 to Rs. 85.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PIPTS & PELECANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE opportunity for Amateurs, Telegraphic Railway Officers, and the Trade.—Under instructions, and at the risk of the consignee, "Messrs. C. JOSE" and Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, will SELL for four days only, at exceptionally low prices, two hundred Leclanche cells, small two plate size, and two hundred dry batteries, by first-class makers, and in best order.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

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GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—JADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 6 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, G.I.P. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

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TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHAN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Mahalaxmee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Shreeram Jairam—

55 bales yarn, 300 lbs. each, No. 21s, yellow tie.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases Turkey red sarries, 45 by 8 yards.
4 " coloured calico.
2 " brown linnen.
10 " white dhooties and scarves.
3 " white handkerchiefs.
7 bales Turkey red twist.
10 " grey shirtings.
2 " twist.
6 " cases printed saries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 12, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT TATTA, IN SIND.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhojraj Mohandas, an insolvent, be put up for sale, by Public Auction, by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p. m., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst—

All the right, title, and interest of the insolvent Bhojraj Mohundas in

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land, believed to contain 230 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Tatta, in Sind, together with the tenement or building standing on a part thereof, and bounded on the south by a closed passage (or blind alley) leading to certain properties owned by Gungoo Apoo, Gunthunmull, Chellaran Hariram, Pamanmull, Puddoomull and others, on the east by the property of Syed Nuzzer Mahomed Shah Musseed, on the north by the property of Syed Karim Manoo Shah Mussed, and by a blind alley leading to the properties of the said Syed Karim Manoo Shah Musseed and others, and on the west partly by the property of Tokamull Topoomull, and partly by the same passage that forms the southern boundary aforesaid;

And, SECONDLY—All that piece of land, believed to contain 160 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Tatta, in Sind, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, and bounded on the south by a public street, on the east by the properties of Chalomull Hurriram, Gundumull and Gugaram Apoo, and by a passage, on the north partly by the property of Gunga Apoo and partly by that of Khimanmull Vulliram, and on the west by the public street that forms the southern boundary aforesaid,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, TEA, PERFUMERY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jooma Sukoor, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., at No. 19, Chukla (Jakaria Musjid), consisting oilmanstores, Indian condiments, comfits, tea, corn flour, chemical food, toilet requisites, soaps, cupboards, boxes, casks, grinding mills, &c.

SALE of Jewellery, Engraved Metal Works, Plateware, Rampore Chudders, Silk Pieces, Shawls, Sandalwood Work Boxes, Alabaster Figures, Vases, Toys, Carpets, Screens, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Kilumull Jaithmull, Sindi, Multani, lately carried on business as merchants and jewellers in Bombay and Bangalore, in partnership with Dhurundas Poonjamull and Chelaram Jethmull, under the name of Dhurundas Poonjamull and Co. in Bangalore, and in Bombay under the name Gowmull Jethmull, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, and on the succeeding days at 2 p.m., respectively, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 11 packages containing gold and silver jewellery, brass and copper engraved works, plated wares, alabaster figures, Rampoor chudders, pieces of silk, handkerchiefs, shawls, jackets, sashes, puggries, purdas, counterpanes, worked table cloths, covers, cushions, caps, tea cosey, dollies, slippers, curtains, fancy screens, variety of fans, chicks, Japanese goods, sandalwood work boxes, Morocco jewel cases, carpets, umbrellas, sofa mats, rugs, shields, Malacca canes, tortoise shell combs, toys, scales, music box, clock, pictures, purses, scent bottles, Chinaware, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 12, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Sankalia Tank new Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Samuel Essajee, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st March 1891, the following valuable landed property:—

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of salt batty Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Sankalia Tank new road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1850 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of road or passage 9 ft in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102 and new No. 13307, old survey No. 282 and new survey No. 1-3342 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said passage on or towards the West by the property of Hurbai Dewajee Jafferjee and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thuck Morarjee Gopaljee and on or towards the South by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of salt batty or Foras land or ground, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the northern side of the Sankalia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of passage or road 9 ft. in breadth, on the western side of the last mentioned land, and which said land is registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, new No. 13,607, old survey No. 282 and new survey No. 1-3342 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sunderdass Mooljee, on or towards the west by a moiety of the said road or passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thucker Kessowjee Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeseer, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 12, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

ACCORDING to Reuter's quotation of 97⅛, Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday; but all the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired, as well as the market rates of discount, were unaltered. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower, at 39 13-16d.; and in New York, the metal was down ¼ cent, at 87½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·88 dollars.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 1½d. and 6s. 11½d., Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed also was firm, and Bombay Seed, to arrive, was further 6d. per quarter higher at 39s., Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. All spot prices were unchanged, but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was dull, with a small trade offering, but prices were steady.

In New York, 7⅛ cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but August Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·36 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the figures for this season to date now compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	10,000	17,000	5,900
Three days' do.	24,000	30,000	8,800
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,764,000	6,631,000	5,687,400

A Reuter's telegram from Washington under yesterday's date states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, 78 5-16 of the crop of Cotton planted has been delayed through low temperature, drought, and heavy rains, and elsewhere some replanting is necessary.

There has been a return of activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, and a large business has been done, mainly for exporter's account. The feeling has been firm; but prices are unchanged except for Dharwars, for which they are Rs. 2 per candy higher. Shippers have bought to-day 2,000 Bengals, at Rs. 154½-65; 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 169-70; 800 Dharwars, at Rs. 178-80; 300 Brow, at Rs. 164-71; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 167; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 161; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 180-82; 250 Westerns, at Rs. 165; 150 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 168½; and 100 each of Nugger, at Rs. 169; and Berar, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a moderate extent to-day for export; but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been firm, and *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-6 per cwt.; but not more than a moderate business has been done on the whole and other rates are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,314 bales.
Wheat.....	58,794 cwt.
Linseed	18,687 "
Rapeseed	11,682 "
Gingellyseed.....	1,034 "
Poppyseed	2,437 "
Groundnut	1,702 "
Castorseed	2,344 "

FREIGHTS are dull. Relets, for May shipment, to Hull, have been given at 16s. 9d.; and, for immediate shipment to Havre, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a very limited business having transpired both ways. Late in the day, Bank Telegraphic was available in one direction at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and forward transfer; but this was not the general rate, and we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs Do.	1·61¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing, and a rise of 3-16 per cent. on last evening's final rates for Fours has been established, our closing quotations being 108¼ for cash; 108⅜ for the coming settlement; and 108 5-16 for the June account. 104½ is still the nominal price of 4½ per Cents.

SHARES remain very quiet; and Cotton Mill and Press Scrip is unchanged in value. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,022½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The barometric changes are small, except in Assam and Upper Burma where the fall is brisk. Pressure is low in the north of the Punjab and over the Gangetic plain and high in the neighbourhood of Ceylon, but gradients are rather steep. Wind westerly and north-westerly over the greater part of the Peninsula and central parts of the country, southerly over the Bay area, and south easterly to easterly in Bengal and Behar. The wind is northerly on and along the foot of the hills, the force being fresh to strong. Temperature has fallen in Bombay and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive in all provinces but most so in the Punjab, and North West Provinces, the highest maximum being 116° at Jacobabad. Rain fairly general in the north east of India, and showers are reported from Rawalpindi, Murree and Colombo. The heaviest fall being two inches in Akyab.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at the sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Burma lines right.

The Mauritius mail closes at Aden, at or about 6 p.m., Thursday next.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	..	..	..	..
Teheran	11	1	53 p.m.	1	7
Suez.....	11	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 11th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	4	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
" Madras	..	29	..	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 7th May, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,82,449	8,07,606	8,929	10,59,044
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491 miles..	..	..	..	15,20,722

Decrease ..... Rs. 4,61,678.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

MADRAS, as the centre of Eurasian influence and energy, has kept pretty well in its own hands the scheme for the enrolment of Eurasians in the military service which was revived a few months since by Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. D. S. White's successor in the presidency of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. It would be well if similar organizations in Bombay and elsewhere, would bring forward a project which, whatever the final decision upon it may be, will at least bear discussion. As a preliminary to the formation of opinion upon the project it is important that all available information should be forthcoming upon such points as the number of men in each centre who are willing to enter upon the military career, and who would comply with such physical conditions as Government, in forming a corps of strong, capable, and vigorous men, would think it necessary to lay down. Until more has been done in this direction the case for the promoters of the enterprise will be only half-stated. In Madras people seem to be working on more practical lines. Mr. Rowlandson is now in England, but his *locum tenens* in the presidency of the Association has lately published in one of the local papers an account of what is being done to further the scheme for enrolling Eurasians in a corps of Garrison Artillery, promising further details in a report from the sub-committee appointed to deal with the subject in a week or two. A number of the principal authorities at army head-quarters have been interviewed on the subject, and it seems as though their hearty support of the project were assured. It has yet to be seen if the Government of India will view it as favourably; but the best way to secure the good-will of Sir Frederick Roberts will be to convince him by a substantial nominal roll that a force, strong in numbers, and made up of respectable men, of full height and chest measurement, can be enrolled as soon as Government are ready to receive them. The answer which the Government of India might give to a merely academic proposal would possibly be much less favourable than that which would be evoked if Mr. Rowlandson and his friends were able to assure Government that they have a thousand or two sturdy young men at their call who are waiting to be enrolled. A retired General Officer of Royal Artillery, who speaks from a long experience of Madras and of the East Indian community there, says that there is little doubt that if a careful selection were made three hundred to five hundred good men could be obtained, with a height of five feet seven inches, and a chest measurement of 33 inches for young men of eighteen, and of 36 inches for men of twenty-one and upwards.

The evidence as to the possibility of profitable recruiting from the Eurasian population is, indeed, accumulating. General McLeod, who speaks at first hand, and on the basis of a close personal acquaintance with the subject, communicates to the *Madras Mail* a column of very interesting information concerning the fitness of selected Eurasians for military service. It is true that he has more to tell of trumpeters and farriers and artillery drivers than of combatants. But so far as it goes the evidence is distinctly favourable to the Eurasians. They held their own, he says, with the old Company's soldier. Nowhere that the Company's artillery went did the Eurasian trumpeter and farrier refuse to follow, and he remembers Eurasian trumpeters of the old Madras Horse Artillery, who in physique, horsemanship, and daring were equal to any soldiers in the world. Of the East Indian "Driver Companies" General McLeod speaks quite as highly. They were carefully selected men, and were equal to any of the drivers in her Majesty's service for soldierlike qualities and steadiness. The acting President of the Eurasian and East Indian Association supplements this information by some particulars concerning this driver corps which he recently obtained from the Madras army records. The corps, which was raised in September, 1857, consisted of two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-four East Indian drivers. The terms upon which the corps were recruited were almost identical with those asked for by the promoters of the present project. As regards pay and allowances, pensions, clothing and barrack accommodation, they were put on the same footing as European artillerymen. The corps was disbanded in 1866, not through any doubt as to its efficiency or utility, but as part of a scheme for the reduction of the artillery establishment. This is appropriate and instructive as far as it goes—more so perhaps than General McLeod's account of the Carnatic ordnance artificers, who, whatever their merits, can scarcely be cited as an example of a Eurasian military force. The reference to this corps, however, conveys a warning which it may be well to bear in mind if the conditions on which Eurasian garrison artillery are to be recruited have to be determined by Government. They seem to have been poorly paid, and to have received none of the advantages in regard to rations and to quarters which were given to the artillery drivers. This led to evils which need not be here described, but which General McLeod very properly points to as a warning against organizing the proposed Eurasian corps upon the basis of cheapness. Few warnings, indeed, are necessary against a mistake of that kind. It would be better for Government altogether to refuse to have anything to do with the project than to condemn it to failure by fixing the scale of pay and of advantages too low to attract respectable men to the ranks.

In quoting these recent additions to the testimony in favour of the project we do not wish to impiy that the case for enlisting Eurasians for military service has been made out. But the "Devil's Advocate" has not yet come forward, and until he does so the public will be entitled to hold that there is a great deal to be said in its favour. There is primarily the need of enlarging the career that is opened to young Eurasians, who are crowding the avenues to clerical employment, and for whom some employment elsewhere than in offices and on the railway is urgently needed. It is not pretended, however, that it is the duty of Government to "make room" in the army or elsewhere for any class of the population. Neither the military nor the civil administration exists primarily for the purpose of supplying employment for even the most deserving classes in the community, and if the Eurasians are eager to take their place in the army they must show, not that they need new channels of employment, but that they can offer Government service which it will be worth while for Government to accept. They must go to Government therefore, rather with an offer of service than with a request for employment, and the best argument that can accompany the offer will be a nominal roll of the men of suitable age and physique who are willing to undertake military service. Besides this, the organisers of the movement should have a clear conception of what it is that they are asking Government to undertake. Difficulties and objections for example, are sure to be raised as to the duration of service. Neither at home nor in India have the authorities or public opinion shown any disposition to revert to long service. Lord Wantage's Committee pronounced resolutely against that. Yet it would scarcely be worth while for the leaders of the Eurasian community to take up this question if all they could get from Government would be, say an eight years' service—the term of service of British soldiers in India—with a pension of five or ten rupees a month at the end of their career. Sir Charles Dilke's project for the recruitment of a European local army in India contemplated eighteen years' service, with an inadequate pension of a shilling a day. A much shorter term than this would be of small advantage from the Eurasian point of view, but we should like to hear what Government would have to say to the idea of going back to long service in the interests of a particular section of the community.

THE murder in Constantinople of Dr. Vulkovitch, the Agent of the Bulgarian Government, is not to be unavenged. The murder appears to have been the work of Bulgarian refugees, who are asserted to have been in the pay of a Panslavist Society. These Bulgarian refugees and even brigand chiefs are stated to be provided with Russian passports in due form, and if the Berlin press is to be credited, it is the Russian Government and not merely political secret societies, which have brought about the assassination of M. Beltcheff, a Bulgarian Minister, in Sofia, and of Dr. Vulkovitch in the Ottoman capital. The brothers Nicholas and Naum Tufektchieff are supposed to have organised the assassination of the latter. One of them was arrested on suspicion by the Turkish authorities, but on the reclamation of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, he was surrendered as a Russian subject. He and his brother proceeded forthwith to Odessa, where it was said they were received with honour by the Panslavists as men who had accomplished a patriotic duty. To satisfy public opinion two men—who were at once assumed to be either wholly innocent or at all events to have been only subordinate agents in the crime—were arrested. These men were named Giorgi Merdjian and Christo Christo made a statement to the effect that Merdjian was not the actual murderer, and this assertion received some confirmation from a M. Kustehleff, a Bulgarian student who was in Odessa when the Tuketcheiffs arrived there and made a statement, that a M. Poutat, formerly Russian Consul at Philippolis, went on board the steamer to welcome and reward them for what they had done. This statement appears to rest on the testimony of the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, and need not be taken for more than it is worth. But M. Kustehleff was arbitrarily arrested by the dragoman of the Russian Embassy while passing through Constantinople. He was released at the instance of the Porte, no charge was preferred against him, and the inference is that his illegal arrest was due to a desire to keep him from disclosing all he knew of the reception of the fugitives at Odessa. It is difficult, however, to suppose that a Russian official would be entrusted with a mission of welcome under such circumstances, seeing that at the time Prince Ferdinand's Government was making a good deal of capital of the evasion of the two accused, and was asking the Ottoman Government to insist on their extradition, so that they might be brought to justice, and to prohibit the stay of Bulgarian refugees in Turkish territory. This demand was formulated and preferred in a Note addressed to the Suzerain Power—setting forth the claims of the Princely Government to the recognition of the lawful state of things existing in Bulgaria. It does not appear that the Porte acceded to either request. It is impossible for Turkey to "sanction from the international standpoint" the present state of things in Bulgaria, which are technically a violation of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin requiring the consent of all the signatories to any change in the Government of Bulgaria. That Russia would decline to give up the two fugitives was so much a matter of course that it is probable that the request was never preferred. The German Press in direct terms, and the Princely Government by implication, accuse the Russian Government of complicity in the assassinations and attempted assassinations of which so much has recently been heard. Whether the allegation be well founded or not the fact that it is openly or covertly made is not likely to facilitate the extradition of the fugitive brothers. The two Bulgarians Giorgi Medjian and Christo have been found guilty of the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch and sentenced to death; the brothers Tufelcheff appear to have been condemned *in contumaciam* and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. It remains now to be seen whether M. Nelidoff will interfere to prevent the execution of the two former; the two latter, who are said to have devised the assassination, are in safety, amongst sympathisers in Odessa.

MR. WALLACE J. GLADWIN sends us what he terms "*India Watchman's* Reply to the Spurious Charge of Calumny." We decline to publish the letter, and for three excellent reasons. One is that no English newspaper in India, even though it does not describe itself as a "religious" organ, has a right to do Christianity in this country the very evil turn of showing the people of other creeds and races to what depths of insane malevole men who pretend to be the accredited ponents of the Christian religion may s Another reason is that this singular per hands his communication to us with the planation that it is a first instalment of attempt to prove that "Babylon the Gr the Mother of Harlots," refers to P Rome and not to Pagan Rome—a proposit with which, as everyone knows, feeble-mi old women of both sexes have amused th selves for fifty years past, but to which sensible people are profoundly indifferent. any case, before assisting this hare-brai zealot to fix the anathemas of the Apocaly upon people who presumably lead much bet lives than he does, we should want to kn if he had made his peace with Luther, called the Apocalypse "a dumb prophec and refused to regard it as canonical; Zwingli, who said he took no account of and with Calvin, Erasmus, and a whole gro of leaders of the Reformation, who deni its authenticity. Archdeacon Farrar, like most of us has no doubt come across *genus* Gladwin in his time, acknowledges discredit which the book out of whi this man wants to prove the damnati of his neighbours has suffered at the hands "rash, uncharitable, and half-educated inte preters"—Gladwins, in other words—and do not feel ourselves called upon to encourag any further propagation, in the cause of malic and hatred, of stale perversions of a tex which it is certain these champions of un charity cannot understand. We altogethe decline then, to give space for a trotting out for the hundredth time of "Scarlet Woman" polemics. And there is another and a stronger reason for consigning Mr. Gladwin's letter to the waste-paper basket. The calumnious charges which he has brought against Christian men and women remain unsubstantiated and unwithdrawn. When he has apologised for the outrage to which we have called attention, it will be quite soon enough to consider if it is worth while for decent people to have dealings with such a man. In the meantime he must be kept at arm's length by all people of cleanly life and thought, who live in charity with their neighbours, and think it worth while to keep their tongues from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. There is only one notification in this letter which we think it worth while to communicate to the public, and that is that the police have been "sampling" the filthy literature by which these singular missionaries pretend to advance the cause of Christianity in the East. There is a provision in the Penal Code which was meant for these gentlemen, and it would be a pity if they did not get the benefit of it. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the obscene trash which has been so widely circulated is now under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor.

HOPE springs eternal in the breast of Portuguese financiers. Last month the Lisbon Official *Gazette* published a new customs tariff for Portuguese-India, in the explanatory statement accompanying which it is cheerfully prognosticated that the new tariff will place the Goa Treasury "in a condition which will far outweigh the annual loss of four lakhs which were received from the Indian Government under the late Treaty." Four lakhs, however, are something more than a good round sum relatively to the resources of Portuguese-India, and as the estimates themselves, conceived as they obviously are in a vein of hope, reckon only upon an increase of Rs. 3,41,000 from the new import and export dues, it is not quite clear when the loss incurred by the denunciation of the Treaty of 1878 is going to be made up. The tariff is high enough—too high, in fact, to permit of any elasticity in the revenue. With an average of 14 per cent., though tempered by "a bonus of fifty per cent. on Portuguese merchandise"—which is not quite easy to understand—the Goa tariff must be prohibitive in regard to many articles produced outside Portuguese-India, and the West of India Portuguese Railway have already severely felt the disadvantages of transit across Portuguese territory. The buoyancy with which the Government have launched the new tariff is marked enough, but it is the buoyancy of Mr. Micawber after all. What could be more worthy of him than the fine euphemism in which the Lisbon Government announce that "to facilitate commerce the duties may be pa

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup run to-day :—

Dare Devil 1
Silver Spur 2
Tableau Vivant 3

THE COTTON STRIKE.

There has been a general resumption of work among the cotton spinners, with the exception of those at Staleybridge, where the dispute still continues.

THE DOCKERS' DISPUTES.

The directors of the London Dock Companies deny the existence of any trouble beyond some disputes with the dock labourers of a trivial nature.

THE ABSCONDING CASHIER.

Herr Jaeger, the absconding cashier of Messrs. Rothschilds, has been arrested at Ramleh.

DESTITUTE ALIENS.

A Bill is being drafted by the Cabinet for the exclusion, from Great Britain, of destitute aliens.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Kitchener has been gazetted a Brigadier-General while holding the appointment of Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Colonel G. G. Walker, 3rd Battalion of the Scottish Borderers, besides two Colonels of Volunteer Regiments have been appointed Commanders of the Bath ; whilst eight Colonels of Volunteer Regiments have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

THE MURDERERS OF DR. VULKOVITCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10.

The two Bulgarians, Giorgi Merdjian and Christo, have been sentenced to death for the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch, whilst the brothers, Nicholas and Naum Tufektchieff, who devised the murder and afterwards took refuge in Russia, have been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment though absent.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10.

According to the Agricultural Bureau's monthly report 78 5-16 per cent. of the cotton crop planted has been delayed through low temperature, drought, and heavy rains, and elsewhere some replanting will be necessary.

SENSATION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, MAY 11.

A profound sensation has been caused here, owing to the report that the Emperer has publicly commended and promoted the sentinel who recently shot dead a passer-by in the streets of Berlin, who had been insolent to him. The shooting of the unfortunate man provoked universal anger at the time.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE DEPUTY-DIRECTOR FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

Major Broadbent, the new Deputy Director for Fortifications in the Military Works Department, has arrived in Simla after visiting Quetta, Karachi, Sukkur, Peshawar, Attock, and Rawalpindi in order to make himself acquainted with the present state of the defence works at these stations.

AFGHAN ENCROACHMENTS.

Latest intelligence received from Peshawar states that the local belief is that the attitude adopted by the Government of India, regarding the expected Afghan encroachment on Bajour, will prevent all further mischief in that quarter. This may possibly prove too sanguine an estimate, but it is a good sign that no information is yet forthcoming that there has been any collision between Umra Khan and his enemies.

TRANSPORT MOBILISATION SCHEME.

A good deal has been done within the last few months, says the *Pioneer*, to distribute the transport animals that would be told off to the 1st and 2nd Divisions in case of a mobilisation for war on the North-West Frontier. The large number of mules owned by Government have been placed with the regiments which would be the first for service, and they are thus not largely scattered about at long distances from the stations whence the troops would move. The wheeled transport is being dealt with in a similar manner, though it has not yet been located, and the reserves of clothing, grain, fodder, &c., which an army taking the field would have to draw upon, are well kept up, though perishable articles are freely used when required for current expeditions. Under the new system the gaps thus caused in the reserve supplies are filled as quickly as possible by purchases in the open market, and there is thus no fear of any deficiency being reported when mobilisation is ordered. The initial expense has been great, but the annual charges for renewals are not a serious item, for these preparations are essential if an end is to be put to the wasteful expenditure which marked the campaigns of 1878-80, when there was neither Government transport nor a reserve of the supply required by an army and its thousands of followers. The Indian forces were, probably, never so thoroughly prepared for all contingencies as at the present moment.

GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

The *Morning Post* says :—"We are informed on what we believe to be fairly reliable authority that nothing will be made public as to the Government decision on the report of the Commission recently held in these Provinces on Mr. P. C. Wheeler, I. C. S., late District Judge of Jaunpur, until the reports with the opinions of the local Government, and those of the Government of India has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India. When Lord Cross has pronounced his opinion on the case the result will be communicated to the officer concerned, as well as the public. If this be correct the question must remain undecided for some weeks to come."

CHOLERA.

Cholera in a very virulent form has re-appeared at Kabul. One sowar of the escort of the British Agent has died from the disease. The Amir has left his capital for his summer residence in the Paghman Hills.

Cholera has also appeared in an epidemic form in Srinagar ; during the last three days there has been twenty-seven cases, and sixteen deaths have occurred all amongst natives.

CHANGES IN THE AMIR OF KABUL'S FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Amir has ordered his Bombay Agent to relieve Sardar Wali Ahmed, his representative at the head-quarters of the Government of India. The change has no political significance.

THE SANDEMAN MEMORIAL FUND.

A sum of over Rs. 6,000 has been raised in Quetta alone towards the Sandeman memorial, while the Chiefs and people of Beluchistan have subscribed Rs. 22,000 towards a jirga hall, and more money is expected from this source.

A CALCUTTA LUSUS NATURÆ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

An extraordinary freak of nature is being exhibited here, being two girls joined together by a joint breast bone. They are four years old, perfectly healthy, feel hungry, sleepy and angry at the same time, and share all emotions together. They also think together, the one finishing the sentence begun by the other.

They are being taken to the Chicago Exhibition by Mr. Kugleman, the racing man.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

The mail steamer Pekin, from China, has arrived.

The mail steamer Bailarat, from Australia, and the s.s. Sutlej from Calcutta have arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong, for Bombay, this day, the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

F. G. Oomra ..... 3 7-16.

The Manchester Market has been dull, small trade offering prices steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes 96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 65⅝
4½ per cent. „ 66⅝
Bar Silver 39 13-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rest Camp at Wadi was closed on the 9th instant.

THE annual musketry course of the Poona Volunteers commenced on the 9th instant.

THE s. s. Almora, with troops under the command of Captain G. E. Galbraith, R. A., left Bombay on the 27th instant.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. W. SHAW, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been selected as Medical Officer of the 1st Central India Horse at Agar.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BARRY, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, at Quetta.

LIEUTENANT C. C. FENNER, attached to the 26th Native Infantry, Neemuch, as officiating Quartermaster and Wing Officer, has been transferred to the 16th Punjab Infantry at Edwardesabad and directed to join.

WE hear that Captain G. A. Williams, of the Military Accounts Department, at present holding the appointment of Examiner, Commissariat and Barrack Accounts, in this Presidency has been transferred to Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. MORSE, officiating Commandant of the 12th Bombay Infantry, commands the Nagpore District during the absence of Brigadier-General J. Gataore, C.B., at Mahableshwar, where he has proceeded on special duty.

COLONEL C. E. HUSSEY, Commandant of the Deolali Depot, has proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave. The tenure of his appointment will expire on the 12th July, 1893. Major Jackson, of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, commands the Depot during the absence of Colonel Hussey.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H. SIMSON, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Mhow, who has just passed the L. Standard in Hindustani, has been selected to proceed to Poona and undergo a course of instruction in accounts at the Office of the Military Pay Examiner. Lieutenant Simson has only two years' service.

A GENERAL court-martial will shortly be convened at Deesa. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, who has lately been transferred from the Allahabad to the Poona District, has been appointed Judge advocate to the general court-martial and will proceed to Deesa when required by the General Officer commanding the Deesa District.

THE Government of India have decided to allow the native garrison reserve to die a natural death, and to take no legislative action in regard to the reserve, as it considered preferable that the extinction of the garrison reserve should be gradually effected under the operation of the regulations in force at the time when the men were enrolled, rather than by their immediate discharge with gratuities or other form of compensation. The garrison reserve will thus be allowed to die out, reserve pay being continued under the orders already extant.

THE Government of India has sanctioned Deolali Depot being tried as a sanitarium. Last year experiments on a small scale were tried and resulted favourably. The sick and weakly soldiers from the Kampti District, and from Bombay, were sent to Deolali during the rains, and the improvement in the men was very great. Kampti is known to be a very trying place in the hot weather. Chikulda, a hill about 30 miles off the rail at Amraoti through Ellichpur, has been tried and found wanting. The men were washed out of the wattle-and-daub huts and were then attacked by cholera ; but, apart from this, a large expenditure would have to be incurred in clearing the hill of undergrowth, in building barracks, in sinking wells, in forming a bazar, and in laying a rail-road from Amraoti via Ellichpur to the foot of the hill. The latter project is only a matter of time, and when accomplished Chikulda will be within a measurable distance of becoming a sanitarium and a fashionable hot weather resort, as the civil population in the surrounding districts have no more favourable place to go to. Deolali, with its many advantages and open country, and facilities for entraining troops might be better utilized as a training ground for a Brigade of British troops, than as a sanitarium, as the Bombay Army is very well off indeed for sanitaria without the addition of another station to the list. Purandhar Khandalla, Ghizree, Abu, Taragarh, and Asirgarh the latter hill especially, might be more largely used by the troops of the Kampti and Mhow Districts, as barracks and every other necessary accommodation exist ready for use. We trust the day is close at hand when the British Regiment will be withdrawn from Kampti, where there is no use for it, and quartered at Deolali.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 10.

10 p.m. ..... 83·7

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

6 a.m. ..... 81·4
10 a.m. ..... 86·6
2 p.m. ..... 88·9
4 p.m. ..... 88·4

ROUND THE WORLD.

[BY RUDYARD KIPLING.]

ACROSS AMERICA FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

THE PUBLIC WAYS OF NEW YORK.

IT is not easy to escape from a big city. An entire Continent was waiting to be traversed, and for that reason, we lingered in New York till the city felt so homelike that it seemed wrong to leave it. And further, the more one studied it the more grotesquely bad it grew—bad in its paving, bad in its streets, bad in its street-police, and but for the kindness of the tides, would be worse than bad in its sanitary arrangements. No one as yet has approached the management of New York in a proper spirit ; that is to say regarding it as the shiftless outcome of squalid barbarism and reckless extravagance. No one is likely to do so, because reflections on the long narrow pig-trough are construed as malevolent attacks against the spirit and majesty of the great American people, and lead to angry comparisons. Yet, if all the streets of London were permanently up and all the lamps permanently down, this would not prevent the New York streets in a lump from being first cousins to a Zanzibar foreshore, or kin to the approaches of a Kaffir kraal. Gullies, holes, ruts, cobble-stones awry, kerb-stones rising from two to six inches above the level of the slatternly pavement ; tram-lines from two to three inches above street levels ; building materials scattered half across the street ; lime, boards, cut stone, and ash-barrels generally and generously anywhere ; wheeled traffic taking its chances, dray *versus* brougham, at cross-roads ; sway-backed poles whittled and unpainted ; drunken lamp-posts with twisted irons ; and, lastly, a generous scatter of filth, and more mixed stinks than the winter wind can carry away, are matters which can be considered quite apart from the "Spirit of Democracy" or "the future of this great and growing country." In any other land they would be held to represent slovenliness, sordidness, and want of capacity. Here it is explained, not once but many times, that they show the speed at which the city is grown, and the enviable indifference of her citizens to matters of detail.

One of these days, you are told, everything will be taken in hand and put straight. The unvirtuous rulers of the city will be swept away by a cyclone, or a tornado, or something big and booming, of popular indignation ; everybody will unanimously elect the right men who will justly earn the enormous salaries that are at present being paid to inadequate aliens for road sweeping, and all will be well. At the same time the lawlessness ingrained by governors among the governed during the last thirty, forty, or it may be fifty years ; the brutal levity of public conscience in regard to public duty ; the toughening and supplying of public morals and the reckless disregard for human life bred by impotent laws and fostered by familiarity with needless accidents and criminal neglect, will miraculously disappear. If the laws of cause and effect that control even the freest people in the world say otherwise, so much the worse for the laws. America makes her own. Behind her stands the ghost of the most bloody war of the century, caused in a peaceful land by long temporizing with lawlessness, by letting things slide, by shiftlessness and blind disregard of all save the material need of the hour, till the trouble long conceived and let alone stood up full armed, and men said "Here is an unforeseen crisis" and killed each other in the name of their God for four years.

In a heathen land the three things that are supposed to be the pillars of moderately decent government, are, regard for human life, justice, criminal and civil, as far as it lies in man to do justice, and good roads. This Christian city where they think lightly of the first—their own papers, their own speech, and their own actions prove it—buy and sell the second at a price openly and without shame ; and are apparently content to do without the third one would almost expect the racial sense of humour would stay them from expecting only praise—slab, lavish and slavish, from the stranger within their gates. But they do not. If he holds his peace they forge tributes to their own excellence which they put into his mouth, thereby treating their own land which they profess to honour as a quack treats his pills. If he speaks—but you shall see for yourselves what happens then. And they cannot see that by untruth and invective it is themselves, and themselves alone, that they injure.

The blame of their city evils is not altogether with the gentlemen, chiefly of foreign extraction, who control the city. These find a people made to their hand—a lawless breed ready to wink at one evasion of the law, if they themselves may profit by another, and in their rare leisure hours content to smile over the details of a clever fraud. Then, says the cultured American :—"Give us time. Give us time, and we shall arrive." The otherwise American who is aggressive, straightway proceeds to thrust a piece of half-hanged municipal botch-work under the nose of the alien as a sample of perfected effort.

There is nothing more delightful than to sit for a strictly limited time with a child who tells you what he means to be when he is a man ; but when that same child, loud-voiced, insistent, unblushingly eager for praise, but thin-skinned as the most morbid of hobbledehoys, stands about all your ways, telling you the same story in the same voice, you begin to yearn for something made and finished—say Egypt, and a completely dead mummy. It is neither seemly nor safe to hint that the government of the largest city in the States is a despotism of the alien by the alien, for the alien, tempered with occasional insurrections of the decent folk.

Only the Chinaman washes the dirty linen of other lands.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, AND THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

Yes, it is very good to get away once more and pick up the old and ever fresh business of the vagrant loafing through new towns, learned in the manners of dogs, babies, and perambulators half the world over, and tracking the seasons by the upgrowth of flowers in stranger people's gardens. St. Paul, standing at the barn-door of the Dakota and Minnesota granaries is all things to all men, except to Minneapolis, eleven miles away, whom she hates, and by whom she is patronized. She calls herself the capital of the North-West, the new North-West, and her citizens wear not only the tall silk hat of trade but the soft slouch of the West. She talks in another tongue than the New Yorker and—sure sign that we are far across the Continent—her papers argue with the San Francisco ones over rate wars and the competition of railway companies. St. Paul has been established many years, and if one were reckless enough to go down to the business quarters one would hear all about her and more also. But the residential parts of the town are the crown of it. In common with scores of other cities St. Paul has reared for herself broad crowned suburbs, using the word in the English sense, that make the stranger jealous. You get here what you do not get in the city—well-paved or asphalted roads, planted with trees, and trim side-walks studded with houses of individuality, not boorishly fenced off from each other, but standing each on its plot of well-kept turf running down to the pavement. It is always Sunday in these streets of a morning. The cable car has taken the men down-town to business, the children are at school and the big dogs, three and a third to each absent child, lie nosing the water-killed grass, and wondering when the shoots will make it possible for a gentleman to take his spring medicine. In the afternoon the children on bicycles stagger up and down the asphalte with tricycle proportion of big dogs at each wheel; the cable-cars coming up-hill begin to drop the men each at his own door—the door of the house that he builded for himself (though the architect incited him to that vile little attic tower and useless loggia) and, naturally enough, twilight brings the lovers walking two by two along the very quiet ways. You can tell from the houses almost the exact period at which they were built—whether in the jig-saw days when it behoved respectability to use unlovely turned rails and pierced gable-ends ; or, during the colonial craze, which means white paint and fluted pillars ; or in the latest domestic era—a most pleasant mixture that is, of stained shingles, hooded dormer windows, cunning verandahs, and recessed doors. Seeing these things, one begins to understand why the American visiting England is impressed with the old, and not with the new. He is not much more than a hundred years ahead of the English in design, comfort, economy, and (this is most important) labour-saving appliances in his house. From Newport to San Diego you shall find the same thing to-day.

Last tribute of respect and admiration : One little brown house at the end of an avenue is shuttered down and a Doctor's buggy stands before it. On the door a large blue and white label says :—"*Scarlet fever.*" Oh, most excellent municipality of St. Paul ! It is because of these little things and not rowdying and racketting in public places, that a nation becomes great, and free, and honoured. In the cars to-night they will be talking wheat, girding at Minneapolis, and sneering at Duluth's demand for twenty foot of water from Duluth to the Atlantic—matters of no great moment compared to those streets and that label.

CORN LAND WAILING FOR THE SPRING.

"Five days ago there wasn't a foot of earth to see. It was just naturally covered with snow," says the conductor standing in the rear car of the Great Northern train. He speaks as though the snow had hid something priceless. Here is the view :—One railway track and a line of staggering telegraph poles, ending in a dot and a blur on the horizon. To left and right a sweep as it were of the sea, one huge plain of corn land wailing for the spring, dotted at rare intervals with wooden farm houses, patent self-reapers and binders almost as big as the houses, ricks left over from last year's abundant harvest and mottled here and there with black patches to show that the early ploughing had begun. The snow lies in a last few streaks and whirls by the track ; from skyline to skyline is black loam prairie grass so dead that it seems as though no one year's sun would waken it. This is the granary of the land where the farmer who bears the burdens of the State—and who, therefore, ascribes last year's bumper crop to the direct action of the McKinley Bill—has also to bear the ghastly monotony of earth and sky. He keeps his head, having many things to attend to, but his wife sometimes goes mad as the women do in Vermont. There is little variety in Nature's big wheat field.

They say that when the corn is in the ear, the wind chasing shadow-waves across it for mile on mile, breeds as it were a vertigo in those who must look and cannot turn their eyes away. And they tell a nightmare story of a woman who lived with her husband for fourteen years at an army post in just such a land as this. Then they were transferred to West Point among the hills over the Hudson, and she came to New York, but the terror of the tall houses grew upon her and grew till she went down with brain-fever, and the dread of her delirium was that the terrible things would topple down and crush her. That is a true story.

They work for harvest with steam ploughs here—how could mere horses face the endless furrows ? And they attack the earth with toothed, cogged, and spiked engines that would be monstrous in the shops, but here are only speckles on the yellow grass. Even the locomotive is cowed. A train of freight cars is passing along a line that comes out of the blue, and goes on till it meets the blue again. Elsewhere the train would move off with a joyous sibrant roar. Here it steals away down the vista of the telegraph poles with an awed whisper—steals away and sinks into the soil.

Then comes a town deep in black mud—a straggling inch-thick plank town with dull red grain elevators. The open country refuses to be subdued even for a few score rods. Each street ends in the illimitable open, and it is as though the whole houseless outside earth were racing through it. Towards evening under a grey sky flies by an unframed picture of desolation. In the foreground a farm wagon almost axle deep in mud, the mire dripping from the slow turning wheels as the man flogs the horses. Behind him on a knoll of sodden soggy grass, fenced off by raw rails from the landscape at large, are a knot of utterly uninterested citizens who have flogged horses and raised wheat in their time, but to-day lie under chipped and weather-worn wooden headstones. Surely, burial here must be more awful to the newly made ghost than burial at sea.

There is more snow as we go north, and nature is hard at work breaking up the ground for the spring. The thaw has filled every depression with a sullen grey-black spate, end out on the levels, the water lies six inches deep in stretch upon stretch as far as the eye can reach. Every culvert is full and the broken ice clicks against the wooden pier guards of the bridges. Somewhere in this flatness there is a refreshing jingle of spurs along the cars, and a man of the Canadian Mounted Police swaggers through with his black fur cap and the yellow tab aside, his well-fitting overalls and his better set-up back. One wants to shake hands with him because he is clean and does not slouch or spit, trims his hair, and walks as a man should. Then a custom-house officer wants to know too much about cigars, whiskey, and Florida water. Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Empress of India has us in her keeping. Nothing has happened to the landscape, and Winnipeg, which is as it were a centre of distribution for emigrants, stands up to her knees in the water of the thaw. The year has turned in earnest and somebody is talking about the "first ice-shove" at Montreal, three or fourteen hundred miles east.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS SINGLESHANDICAP.

FIRST ROUND.

H P Gallway bye + ½ 15
H Clark, scratch, beat Capt T H Butterworth, scratch, (scratched)
Capt S C Smith owe 30, beat E F Nicholson, owe 30, scratched
E B Forman, scratch, beat G Clark + ½-15, 6-5, 6-2
W Munro + ½-15, beat C St Paul + ½-15, 3-6, 6-5, 6-5
J L Orr + ½-15, beat D Carmichael + ½-15, 6-3, 6-3
A J Brooks, scratch, beat W C Symes, scratch, 6-3, 4-6, 6-5
Rev B M Gray, bye + ½-15

SECOND ROUND.

H Clark	beat	Gallway	6-5, 6-3
Forman	Do.	Smith	6-5, 6-2
Orr	Do.	Munro	6-4, 6-2
Gray	Do.	Brooks	6-3, 4-6, 6-4

THIRD ROUND.

Clark	beat	Forman	6-3, 3-6, 6-0
Gray	Do.	Orr	3-6, 6-3, 6-4

FINAL.

Clark	beat	Gray	6-2, 2-6, 6-5

LAWN-TENNIS DOUBLES-HANDICAP.—FIRST ROUND.

L Penny and H Clark	+ ½ 15 beat	W Munro and G Clark	+ 1-15, 6-0 6-0
W E Young and Dr. MacCratie	+ ½ 15 beat	Capt S C Smith and W C Symes	Owe ½-30, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4
J L Orr and L P Galloway	+ ½ 16 beat	Capt T H Butterworth and B B Forman	Scratch, scratched
A J Brooks and E W Arundell	Owe ½ 15 beat ½ 15	C H S Boggs and D Carmichael	+ 1-15, 6-2, 6-4

SECOND ROUND.

L Penny and H Clark	beat	W E Young and Dr MacCartie	6-3, 4-6, 6-2
Orr and Gallway	beat	Brooks and Arundell	6-4, 6-4

FINAL.

Orr and Gallway	beat	Penny and Clark	6-1, 6-5

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Cathay, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left Aden at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and may be expected to arrive here at daylight on Monday morning. The Cathay, which left London on the 21st ult., and Brindisi on May 1, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Lieut. A. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowans, Mr. R. Chad, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Lake. Lieut. S. Worgan, Lieuts. W. R. Bindloss, and W. E. D. Goff, M. F. Gage, A. B. Gosling, R. Sparrow, R. W. D. Bellew, C. Vickers, J. L. Wood, C. P. Radcliffe, H. C. Oakes, W. S. Brown, W. D. O'Brien, A. A. James, J. Gough, G. Paley, E. R. Boileau, D. Black, H. F. Darell, G. H. Morris, W. Stappleton-Cotton, and E. G. Margesson, Major and Mrs. F. R. Lowth, two children and maid, Capt. H. D. Grier, Lieut. M. P. Phelps, Lieut. B. E. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, and Lieut. P. A. Charrier.

From Brindisi.—Major and Mrs. Weston, Lieut. B. A. T. Kerr-Pearce, and Mr. H. Weeden.

From Ismailia.—Mr. C. F. Evelyn.

From Gibraltar.—Lieut. F. C. Poole.

For Rangoon.—Lieuts. A. C. Edwards, and E. C. Harington.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 9.

THE first Rounder Party came off last Monday, and was a most enjoyable affair. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance, including H. E. the Governor. Given a goodly sprinkling of high-spirited people of both sexes to keep the pot boiling as far as the game was concerned, comfortable arrangements for looking on for those who did not feel up to much physical exertion, and an excellent refreshment department suited to a variety of tastes, and we have all the elements necessary for a pleasant afternoon. These elements combined on Monday last in a most harmonious manner ; and the result was a highly successful party. Our thanks are due to our old friend, Mr. Crowe, and I think it is only fair that we should not altogether forget Mr. Crowe's butler.

On Wednesday afternoon, Lord Harris was "at home," as the invitation cards informed us, for a garden party (lawn-tennis, badminton, &c.), and the weather being again propitious, all Mahableshwar once more gathered together. Of costumes we had, of course, a variety. Some were got up for play, and some for show. Those who were loosely attired for tennis had, I think, the best of it ; as the weather was sultry, and not well suited for undergoing those discomforts which seem inseparable from a good get up. I did not myself envy those who were got up "regardless" ; although, no doubt, they themselves thought that it was worth suffering to look beautiful. However, in spite of the heat, the fact that it was nearly dusk before the guests had taken their departure showed that time must have been passing pleasantly enough.

Friday evening saw us all once more assembled within the hospitable doors of Bella Vista ; this time to trip it on the light fantastic toe. The hour of invitation was 9-30 p.m., and punctual to the minute the band struck up. The evening was unfortunately a misty one, and at first it was very muggy and close ; but after a short time the mists lifted, and the air became perceptibly cooler. Dancing was carried on with great spirit, and the well-stretched drugget was slippery enough to please the most fastidious. Our noble host danced nearly every dance, and his Aides were untiring in their efforts to provide partners for those who were strangers on the Hill. When the ninth waltz was reached, the band struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England," and his Excellency gave his arm to Mrs. Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief following with Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie. I suppose the ladies will expect me to say something about the dresses, but I approach the subject in fear and trembling, as it is a delicate subject to deal with. The three dresses which "fetched" me most were a white, a black, and a pink. The first named was a brocade, and had a most effective trimming of grass—not the dried up brown stuff one sees in this country, but the cool bright green grass of English meadows. The black was a net and had three handsome panels (this is, I believe, the technical term) of pink and silver embroidery, the same in a narrower form being carried upwards on to the velvet body. The third dress that took my fancy was a pink net with a pink striped silk body and panels, the fit being a triumph of the dress-maker's skill, and the color most becoming to the wearer. As I write, visions float across my memory of other lovely and becoming gowns; but perhaps I had better not venture on any more descriptions, lest I should find myself out of my department.

The first golf handicap was brought to a close on Thursday last. All the cracks came to grief, and this detracted somewhat from the interest of the proceedings. General Hogg and Mr. Steuart Fraser, who were both outsiders, tied for first place, and the former ultimately was declared the winner. Another handicap with unlimited entries is to be played this week, and as there are two more good players from Bombay in the persons of Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Nixon some good scores are expected. A tournament for the ladies has also just been played off, and was won by Mrs. Dimmock, who beat Miss Howard by one point. The latter, I believe, made an unfortunate mistake in the course. The ladies muster in much greater strength than they did last year, and amongst them are some very keen golfers.

Signs of the approaching race meeting are now to be seen, every morning, on the race course. Amongst recent sporting arrivals I notice H. H. Aga Khan and suite. They have several nags of sorts going round every day. One or two stables have also arrived from Satara, and training now goes on regularly, principally on the flat course, but to a certain extent over the jumps also. There are not so many local horses as last year ; but it is thought that with the assistance of outsiders there are fair prospects of a good meeting.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore has signified his intention of presenting a prize for the ladies' shooting. This has given rise to a considerable amount of flutter as to the terms on which it is to be completed for. I believe it has now been decided that H. E. the Governor's Prize is to be a handicap, at fifty yards range, and that his Highness the Rajah's Prize is to be in the form of an Affinity Stakes, at two ranges, 50 and 100 yards—the ladies' score to decide the match in the case of a tie. The absence of Lady Harris, Mrs. von Donop, and Miss Cunningham has removed three formidable antagonists. But the crack, Miss May Pottinger, is believed to have decided to put in an appearance. Amongst the rising generation, Miss Howard holds the first place, and there are one or two others of moderate pretensions. Mrs. Rivett-Carnac is at Panchgani, but it is not known whether she will take part in the competition. There are so many elements of uncertainty at present, that it is not possible for any one to predict what the results will be. In H. E. the Governor's Prize, everything will, of course, depend on the handicapping, whilst in the Rajah's Prize, the entry of the male element into the competition creates doubts and perplexities. The Rifle Range arrangements, which are superintended by Major Curtis, are all that can be desired, and the light on the target is distinctly better than it was last year.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES'S CONCERT.

THE spontaneous support, which Professor Nott Barnes, the banjoist, received in his arduous undertaking of giving a farewell concert at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday night, from amateurs and friends, did not draw the house that was expected. The present trying weather, no doubt, precluded a larger attendance. The programme included vocal and instrumental contributions, and the audience was enthusiastic in its appreciation of the execution ability displayed by Mr. Barnes. The "Guard March," "Home Sweet Home," a polka mazurka, and "The Dragoon Galop," were given by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Dan Houghton with a spirit and "go" that were warmly received and encored. Mrs. Flynn's "Don't you try to kiss Me" and "The Sailors' Knot" were sung in a vivacious and pleasing style that drew forth hearty expressions from the audience, and a demand for a repetition which was graciously responded to. The favourite Irish ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen," was contributed by Mrs. Grieves in charming style, whilst her rendering of "Good-Bye" was equally good. Mr. A. Paul gave "Gate of Heaven" and "Remember or Forget" in pleasing style, whilst, "Give Him my kind Regards," a comic ditty, by Mr. Dan Houghton, fairly captivated the audience who recalled him. A pleasant item in the programme was a recitation of "The Charity Dinner," by Mr. Stephenson, who infused immense amusement into it by the aptitude with which he mimicked the various speakers that addressed their audience after the repast. A concertina solo, by Mr. A. Phillips, was also an artistic performance. Mr. Dove presided at the piano, and his assistance was much appreciated.

THE Lahore paper believes that the Anglo-Indian Passage Association is likely to lend its organisation to establish a branch of the Bi-metallic League in India.

THE statements now appearing in the French press as to an approaching State visit of the Lord Mayor to Paris are without foundation.

BARON HIRSCH has set an excellent example to wealthy sportsmen of all creeds and nationalities. He has decided to devote the whole of his turf winnings of last season, amounting in all to £7,000, to hospitals and institutions of a kindred nature.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN connection with the filling of the officiating vacancy in Burma, consequent on Sir Alexander Mackenzie's departure on furlough, the Central Provinces will gain by having Mr. A. P. MacDonnell left at his post. He seemed the most likely man to be sent to Burma, where he had acted before, but his appointment would have involved the nomination of a new Chief Commissioner in the Provinces where he is now doing such good work. The Central Provinces have had no less than five Chief Commissioners in the last eight years, and it is impossible that these frequent changes can be advantageous to the administration of a tract of country which has still to be developed. In 1883 Mr. Jones was in charge ; in 1884 he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Crosthwaite ; in 1886 Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed, but he only stayed a short time, Mr. Mackenzie replacing him on his going to Hyderabad in 1887. Mr MacDonnell succeeded to the Chief Commissionership in 1890, and it seems likely that no futher change will be made for some time to come.

IN artillery competitions during the past season the Commander-in-Chief's prize for figure of merit (position and accuracy) has been won by Major Weir's garrison battery, 21st Southern, at Fort William, with a figure of merit of ·860, as compared with ·717 made by the winning battery last year. There are ten batteries above ·670 which was the figure of the second battery in 1890-91. The average figure of merit in Bengal this year is ·564, as against ·450 in last practice, showing an increase of over 25 per cent. The prize given by the Inspector-General of Artillery has been won by Captain Nelson's battery, the 65th Field, with a total of 703 hits, as compared with 408, the best score of last year. This battery won the Commander-in-Chief's prize on the last occasion. It is armed with 12-pounder breech-loaders, Mark 2, as also is "A" battery R. H. A., which comes second.

A SOMEWHAT curious procedure has been followed by the Punjab Government in appointing Mr. P. Bullock to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court on the departure of Mr. C. A. Roe on furlough, writes the *Pioneer*. The appointment is only till Sir M. Plowden returns on the 25th July, and in intimating his good fortune to Mr. Bullock, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to inform him that a gentleman of the native Bar was considered most suitable for the next vacancy in the Court ; that the only reason such an appointment had not been made on the present occasion was the fact that the vacancy was for three months only; but that, of course, Mr. Bullock would understand that it was "not improbable that Mr. Bullock would have to give way to a gentleman of that class in the event of some permanent, or perhaps in certain circumstances, in the event of a future temporary vacancy occurring." All this, one can imagine must be very soothing to the susceptibilities of the native Bar ; but it is conceivable also that English members of the Civil Service who are called upon, like Mr. Bullock, for temporary duty on the bench of the Chief Court, may not be equally enamoured of procedure which so studiously emphasises their position as warming pans for "gentlemen of that class."

GENERAL LUCK has drawn up a plan for making the Mall at Pindi a pleasant place for driving and riding upon with a bread pathway for pedestrians. These improvements the Municipality can well afford, and if a little better carried out than those at Lahore were at first they will greatly add to the comfort of Rawalpindi. The word "delay" has been expunged from the Rawalpindi official dictionary just now : and the water-supply, drainage, and other improvements are being rapidly pushed forward.

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending April 30, were Rs. 12,21,89-10-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,90,965-5-7. Increase, Rs. 1,30,926-4-5. Earning from January 1, 1892, to April 30, 1892, Rs. 1,75,96,377-15-5. From January 1, 1891, to May 2, 1891, Rs. 1,78,01,953-12-3. Decrease, Rs. 2,05,576-12-10. Miles open for week ending April 30, 1892, 1,552¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,525¾. Increase 27¼. Per mile open for week ending April 30, 1892, Rs. 786-14-9. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 715-2-5. Increase, Rs. 71-12-4.

A RETURN just issued estimates the total area under crops in India (excluding Bengal) during the year 1891 at 154¼ million acres. Of this total, nearly 28 million acres were under rice, about 20 millions under wheat, 26 millions under millet, and 10 millions under cotton. The absence of returns from Bengal detracts very seriously from the value of the tables, which give detailed particulars for almost every other part of India.

THE exact strength of the force which Gholam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, has at Asmar on the borders of Bajour, is not known. It is, however, believed to consist of about 1,500 regular soldiers, with some mountain guns, and about the same number of tribal levies. The latter are drawn from tribes none of which are under our control. The tribes east of Lundi Kotal under British influence have shown no disposition to send contingents, observes a comtemporary. The Swatis also, who command Umra Khan's line of retreat towards British territory, have not moved, and they are an important factor in the situation. What the Amir has now to learn is that it is no business of his whether Umra Khan of Jhandoul fights with Sufdar Khan of Nawagai, Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dir, Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, or the people of Swat. He has no concern whatever with the people of these countries, and this has to be brought clearly home to him. No news of fighting in Bajour has yet been received, so it would seem that Gholam Hyder is remaining quietly at Asmar, awaiting orders from Kabul. It would be idle to speculate on any developments likely to occur during the next few days, but such news as has been received indicates that Umra Khan is prepared for all emergencies.

THE state of feeling in Paris, as represented by a correspondent of an up-

constellation Perseus, which showed about the same intensity in the photograph as the nebula in Andromeda. In the centre of the nebula there is an empty space, the nebulous matter seeming there entirely missing. Its length from the south-east to the north-west is about three degrees. What is remarkable in this discovery is that no nebula in that place is marked in old astronomical maps, while in the latest a very weak nebula is marked, while the one photographed by Herr Archenhold is one of the very brightest, though, when looked at through the strongest telescope, it is barely visible.

THE Grand Prix de Paris is not likely to excite so much interest as usual in England this year, unless Goldfinch or Polyglot should happen to win the Two Thousand or Derby, and the entry also includes Gossoon, Galeopsis, and Hatfield, as well as Watercress, a colt belonging to Baron Hirsch, that was very backward when he ran at Newmarket last autumn; but he then appeared likely to develop into a grand three-year-old.

FAITH in ship canals appears to have been much shaken in France since the collapse of M. de Lesseps's gigantic undertaking at Panama. The Government some time ago refused to sanction the projected canal from Bordeaux to the Mediterranean, and it has now, in like manner, negatived the alternative and cheaper scheme of a ship railway. With regard to the proposed "Canal of the two Seas," it is officially stated to be the opinion of the Government that neither the facilities for merchant ship nor the strategic advantages offered to the French navy in time of war would be sufficient to warrant an outlay which would be a very serious burden for French finances, and would probably be followed by a further heavy annual expense.

THE King of Siam has ordered a yacht of two thousand six hundred tons displacement to be built for him at Leith. The vessel is to be constructed of the best steel, and will be lighted by electricity. The cabin arrangements are to be on the most extensive and luxurious scale, but the yacht will be practically a very speedy armed cruiser, as she is to carry fourteen heavy guns. The King of Siam has sent a quantity of splendid jewels to Europe for sale, principally yellow diamonds and unset rubies.

MR. OSCAR WILDE, says a correspondent in a contemporary, has met with a great success in Paris. The majority of Parisians who have come into contact with him believe him to be the literary lion of the day in England. The *Gaulois* has given two columns to "the most applauded of English dramatic authors." This is rather hard on Shakespeare, who has been in considerable favour in Paris of late years, and who has had his statue set up in the open air. What has particularly touched the Parisians in Mr. Wilde's "amiable qualities" is that he has "not disdained to descend from the heights of pure speculation to a more modest order of ideas. Thus, like a modern Brummel, he willingly undertakes to regulate the taste of his contemporaries on questions of fashion, and discusses with a rare competency the cut of a coat or the fall of a dress." It would be interesting to know the sentiments of M. Worth with regard to Mr. Oscar Wilde.

THE King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and other German Sovereign Princes have sent a joint protest to the Emperor William against his recent policy, and more particularly against his Education Bill. This practically means that there will be an end on Prussian dictation in the Federal Council; which if, Prince Bismarck's days voted precisely as he wished. This revival of Particularism in Germany will be another and a very severe blow to the Emperor's fast waning prestige.

VERY depressed feelings are said to prevail, a Berlin correspondent says, at the Russian Court. The illness of the little Grand Duchess Olga, the Czar's daughter, who is suffering from injury to the spine in consequence of the railway disaster at Borki, and the unfavourable reports from the Caucasus about the condition of the Grand Duke George, whose pulmonary disease is becoming worse, entirely engross the mind of the Empress. Her Majesty left St. Petersburg yesterday, for Moscow, on her way to visit the Grand Duke.

MUCH dissatisfaction is felt in Bordeaux at the effects of the new ultra-Protectionists policy of the French Legislature, and our Consul reports that the measure, against the passing of which the municipal authorities of this great seaport protested in vain, is regarded there with anxiety as regards its effect upon the commercial prosperity of the French nation. It is observed, as a strange anomaly, that whilst on the one hand the French Government shows its readiness to promote trade and navigation, the same Government has now erected a strong barrier against the development of the very commerce which it is trying by other means to stimulate and facilitate.

THE robed gentlemen of the Palais de Justice are about, says a Paris correspondent, to witness the greatest professional innovation which has taken place there since the Revolution. On the morrow of Ravachol's trial, Mlle. Bilbesco, daughter of the Governor of the State Bank of Roumania, and Doctor of Law of the Faculty of Paris, is to plead for the defendant in a libel case. The plaintiff is a M. Marius Tournadre, manager of the "Lutte," who was attacked about some money affair into which his journal went. Although in principle Mlle. Bilbesco's right to plead is accepted by the Bar of Paris, our correspondent is told, there may be hitches between this and the 28th inst. M. Bourdon, Deputy for Rouen, and Mlle. Bilbesco's former professor at the Law School, thinks that such difficulties can be removed.

RECENT experiments in Boston Harbour relative to clearing fogs by means of electric discharges have resulted in the absolute annihilation of dense fog over an area of two acres. But the longest time that the atmosphere has remained free from fog after each discharge has been seven minutes, the aqueous vapour pouring in again from all sides to refill the freed space. No detonation or explosion accompanies the discharge, the precise nature of which is kept a profound secret by the inventor. The experiments were conducted from the deck of a steamer, and it was found that by delivering a succession of discharges at intervals of two minutes, the above-mentioned area round the vessel was kept practically clear of fog. The inventor is at work in New York completing the details. If successful, he will probably make an enormous fortune.

MAJOR BERESFORD, of the Royal Engineers, has no hope of seeing the phonograph in general use in the field, and even the telephone is, from the military point of view, far from satisfactory. The softer or sibilant sounds are transmitted with difficulty, causing delays and errors in messages, and telephone circuits are peculiarly affected by disturbing influences. Morse signals, on the other hand, are transmitted with much greater certainty than spoken words, and Major Beresford predicts that it is in this direction that one of the chief developments of the telephone for military purposes is to be looked for. But what is the use of the field telephone conveying the human voice at the rate of 150 to 200 words a minute if the soldier's average rate of writing it out is only 30 words? A more widespread instruction in shorthand is, according to this authority, indispensable.

AT St. Andrews the arrangements for placing women students on an equal footing with men go very much further than the mixed attendance at lectures in Cambridge, or even the mixed classes in University College, Dundee. The women at St. Andrews, according to "The University correspondent," will be taught in the same class-rooms by the same professors, and will present themselves together for the same graduation examination. In brief, at St. Andrews the right of women to graduate is ungrudgingly recognized, and that by the same avenues as men. Next year the University will receive a sum of over £30,000 to be spent by it in bursaries open to students of both sexes attending the University—one-half of the sum being devoted to women exclusively. "Steps" (continues our authority) "are being taken to secure a hall of residence in which the women students may live while attending the University classes; and temporary arrangements will at once be made to accommodate those who matriculate during the sessions 1892-93."

THE QUEEN'S MESSENGERS.

THE profession of diplomacy may some centuries hence, a writer in the *Quarterly Review* thinks, be destined to disappear under the process of evolution; so *a fortiori* must that of Queen's Messenger—no diplomats, no despatches. Meantime the Queen's Messenger service is indispensable, and some particulars respecting it culled from the *Quarterly* may be of interest.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.

There are, of course, two branches of the Queen's Messenger service, *viz.*, the Home Service and the Foreign Service. The duties of the former being merely to convey despatch-boxes and letters to and from the palace and from house to house of various officials, they are naturally on an entirely different footing from the Foreign Service Messengers, of whom we are now exclusively speaking. The number of Queen's Foreign Service Messengers has varied from time to time: from sixteen towards the close of last century to eighteen during the period marked by the international difficulties which culminated in the Crimean War. Since then the number has been gradually reduced to ten, which is the present strength of the corps.

THE PAY OF A QUEEN'S MESSENGER.

The emoluments attaching to the office cannot be said to be excessively liberal:—

The pay of a Queen's Messenger is £400 a year, with allowance of £1 per diem for subsistence whilst on actual duty, all travelling expenses being of course paid by Government. A messenger may, perhaps, be engaged on actual service during rather less than half of the days in each year, reckoning annual holidays and the intervals between each journey abroad, so that he would thus receive, under the head of subsistence allowance, an annual addition to his salary of something like £150, making the total emoluments of the post about £550 a year. In addition to this may be reckoned the advantage of a pension on retirement from active service.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT CLOTHES QUESTION.

The regulations for the service prescribe very particularly the colour and cut of the clothes to be worn:—

The messengers must be provided with a uniform consisting of a dark blue cloth double-breasted frock-coat, with turn-down collar; blue-single breasted waistcoat, buttoned up to the throat, with edging of gold lace; trousers of Oxford mixture, with a scarlet cord down the side seems; gilt buttons embossed with the Royal cypher, encircled by the crown and garter, and having a greyhound pendant; blue cloth cap with leather peak, band of black braid, and the Royal cypher and crown gilt in front; and a badge of the regulation size with the Royal crown and silver greyhound pendant, suspended from the neck by a dark-blue riband. The regulations add that this uniform, and more especially the badge, must be always worn by messengers when travelling, but we fancy that this injunction is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

THEN AND NOW.

Railways have now made the journeys of Queen's Messengers quite holiday trips. It was different in the old days, when lengthy and adventurous journeys on horseback were common incidents in the messenger's life:—

One of the most famous of these journeys was that of Colonel Townley from Belgrade to Constantinople, performed under circumstances of great personal discomfort in an incredibly short space of time. It called forth high commendation from Lord Palmerston in a speech in the House of Commons in 1850:—"As a proof of the zeal with which these Royal messengers render their services to the Government of this country, I would mention an instance in which one of these gentlemen performed his duty on an occasion when it was required that he should make an extraordinary effort in order to carry a despatch of very considerable importance from the Foreign Office to Constantinople, at a time when a question was pending between Russia and Turkey, who was three days and nights in the saddle without quitting it, and performed the journey in the worst weather, and under the greatest possible difficulties." But even this extraordinary journey was beaten shortly afterwards by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Layard, who though not a Queen's Messenger, performed the duties of one, bringing important intelligence from Belgrade to Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople, and travelling over the same ground in even a shorter time.

THE TRICKS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

When a messenger returns to London from foreign service he is placed at the bottom of the list of those at home available for duty, and may thus reckon on, perhaps, a fortnight clear at his own disposal. But he cannot always reckon on so long, as the following tale shows:—

Captain A., having just returned from St. Petersburg, saw his name well placed at the bottom of a goodly list of names ready for duty, and judged it expedient to spend his anticipated fortnight in the sunny south of France. About a week after his arrival at Monte Carlo he was startled and annoyed by the receipt of the following strange and apparently impertinant telegram:—

"Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, to Captain A.
"You are fast and dirty. Return at once."

Having puzzled awhile over this enigma, it occurred to him that, whatever might be the explanation of the first sentence, the last was an order which his sense of duty compelled him to obey. He accordingly packed up his traps and returned forthwith, to find on his arrival at Downing-street that the telegram, as originally despatched, ran as follows:—

"You are first on duty. Return at once."

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS HYMN.

IN the year 1861 (writes Dr. S. F. Bennett in the *Ladies' Home Journal*) I became a resident of the village of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, the home of the composer J. B. Webster, who shortly after became associated with me in the production of sheet music (songs) and other musical works. In the summer or fall of the year 1867, we commenced work on "The Signet Ring, a new Sabath school hymn book. "The Sweet By-and-By" was one of the songs especially written for that work.

Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark side of all things in life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that, on meeting him, I could tell at a glance if he was in one of his melancholy moods, and had found that I could rouse him from them by giving him a new song or hymn to work on. On such an occasion he came into my place of business and, walking down to the stove, turned his back to me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. Presently I turned to him and said:

"Webster, what is the matter now?"

"It is no matter," he replied, "it will be all right by and by."

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunlight, and I replied, "The Sweet By-and-By! Why, would not that make a good hymn?"

"May be it would," said he indifferently.

Turning to the desk, I penned the words of the hymn as fast as I could write.

In the meantime, two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled, and his whole demeanour changed. Stepping to the desk, he began writing the notes in a moment. Presently he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played the melody. In a few moments more he had the notes for the four parts of the chorus jotted down. I think it was not over thirty minutes from the time I took my pen to write the words before the two gentlemen named, myself, and Mr. Webster were singing the hymn in the same form in which it afterwards appeared in "The Signet Ring." While singing it Mr. R. R. Crosby, then a neighbour of mine—now deceased—in the town of Richmond, Illinois, where I still reside, came in, and after listening awhile with tears in his eyes uttered the prediction, "That hymn is immortal."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th April, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	3,11,000	4,000	4,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	674	9	885
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	15,38,415	34,34,297	78,841	50,51,553
Total for 17 weeks.	16,31,415	37,45,297	82,841	54,53,553
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,274	2,53,951	10,641	3,66,866
Per mile of Ry do.	222	551	23	796
Total to corresponding date do	15,90,618	37,05,667	87,751	53,84,036
Increase for the week			Rs.	41,134
Do. to date			"	75,517

A CHAT WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

THE character-sketch in the April number of the *Review of Reviews* is Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Stead essays to paint what he describes as "the heroic Mr. Gladstone, the Mr. Gladstone who for a quarter of a century has excited the almost idolatrous devotion of millions of his countrymen"—there being, as he says, plenty of other people ready to fill in the shadows. When Mr. Stead began to write his sketch he asked Mr. Gladstone if he might go and talk some points over with him. Mr. Gladstone readily consented, the interview took place on the morning after the Membasa Railway debate, and Mr. Stead has incorporated into his sketch some of the Grand Old Man's observations on that occasion.

THE PROGRESS OF FIFTY YEARS.

Asked whether on the whole he was satisfied with the results of the reforming activity of the last fifty years, Mr. Gladstone said:—

In political affairs I think progress has been almost wholly good. But I am not an optimist, and I am convinced that the duties of government will always be more or less imperfectly performed. As society becomes more complex the work of the Government will become more and more difficult. Still political progress has been good and almost wholly good. In Free Trade, for instance, it has been entirely good. I look upon that with the most perfect complacency. They speak sometimes of the greed of competition, but the greed of competition is not to be compared with the greed of the monopolist. The greedy competitor at least shares his gains with the public; but the greed of the monopolist is the greed of the robber. But, as I often tell my juniors, we older men had a comparatively easy time these last fifty years—a much easier time than they will have to go through. I am very glad sometimes to think that it will not be for me to face the problems which are coming on for solution. The explanation of this is that all the questions with which we have to deal were capable of being resolved into a very simple principle. If you look at it you will see that, with some exceptions, such as the Factory Act, and one or two other minor matters, the great work of the last half-century has been that of emancipation. We have been Emancipating. Emancipating—that is all. To emancipate is comparatively easy. It is simple to remove restrictions, to allow natural forces free play. Now that that work has been almost completed, and we have to face the other problem of constructive legislation, we shall find it much more difficult.

THE MISSION AND FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone (says Mr. Stead) is usually so bent upon mortifying the Old Adam of national pride that he has hardly time to devote a sentence to the expression of the awe and gratitude with which he recognizes the immense vocation of Britain in the outer world:—

"Well, you know," he said, good-humouredly, "if you have a son who is somewhat forward and is too self-complacent, and you have frequently to chide him for that, you do not like to increase his complacency by sounding his praises too much. You may allow it as a treat, but it ought not to be his daily bread. . . . But I fully recognize that we have a great mission. The work of England has been great in the past, but it will be still greater in the future. This is true, I believe, in its broadest sense of the English-speaking world. I believe it is also true of England herself. I think that the part which England has to play, and the influence of England in the world will be even vaster in the future than it is to-day. England will be greater than she has ever been."

CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

Mr. Gladstone seems to have no fear whatever as to the issue of the next General Election, nor does he fear, says Mr. Stead, that, however large his majority may be, it will be too large:—"Only once," he remarked, "have we had too large a majority. That was in 1833, immediately after the Reform Act. But even if we had as large a majority now it would not fall to pieces of its own weight. The issue is now so clearly and sharply defined that there would be no danger of disintegration, excepting, of course, from causes which would be equally potent if the majority were smaller."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH.

During the interview Mr. Gladstone referred repeatedly to the change that had come over the spirit of the Church of England:—

He said "that the Church had been entirely metamorphosed and its whole spirit transformed so that it was a newer Church than fifty years ago. It is not merely in details, but the clergy and the laity who think with the clergy look at everything from an entirely different standpoint from what they did. As a result the Church was immeasurably stronger and more vigorous than it was in times past." I asked him whether he was not of opinion that, this being the case, Disestablishment, even in Wales, might be averted if the rural clergy, like their more rational clerical brethren in the towns, would but doff their silly "side" and consent to be *primus inter pares* with their Nonconformist brethren? Mr. Gladstone would not venture an opinion. His experience of the rural clergy was limited, being in fact confined to the parish of Hawarden, where an idyllic state of things prevails, and where even Disestablishment seems to be regarded with indifference, if not with complacency.

A PLEA FOR SEARCHING PREACHING.

"But one thing," he said, suddenly becoming grave, "I have against the clergy both in country and in the towns. I do not know whether the reproach applies to ministers of other congregations; I think they are not severe enough on their congregations. They do not sufficiently lay upon the souls and the consciences of their hearers, their moral obligations and probe their hearts, and bring up their whole lives and action to the bar of conscience. The class of sermons which I think are most needed are of the class, one of which so offended Lord Melbourne long ago. Lord Melbourne was one day seen coming from church in the country in a mighty fume. Finding a friend, he exclaimed, 'It is too bad. I have always been a supporter of the church, and I have always upheld the clergy. But it is really too bad to have to listen to sermon like that we have had this morning. Why, the preacher actually insisted upon applying religion to a man's private life!' But that is the kind of preaching which I like best, the kind of preaching which men need most but it is also the kind of which they get least. The clergy are afraid of dealing faithfully with their hearers. And," he added, "I fear, although I have not the same data for forming an opinion, that this is equally true of the Nonconformist ministers. Mr. Spurgeon, I admit, was not so. He was a good and brave man, and my remark does not apply to him. But there is not enough of such searching preaching in any of our pulpits."

THE GREAT HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Before Mr. Stead rose to go he asked what Mr. Gladstone regarded as the greatest hope for the future:—

Mr. Gladstone paused for a time, not rightly understanding the question. Then he said gravely: I should say we must look for that in the maintenance of faith in the Invisible. That is the great hope of the future; it is the mainstay of civilization. And by that I mean a living faith in a personal God. I do not hold with 'streams of tendency.' After sixty years of public life I hold more strongly than ever this conviction, deepened and strengthened by long experience of the reality, and the nearness, and the personality of God."

THE MURDERER'S MANUAL.

AMONG the papers of M. Charles Monselet, the spirited and much regretted French writer, a curious M.S. has been discovered.

QUALITIES OF THE PERFECT ASSASSIN.

It bears the title "Manuel du Parfait Assassin" and opens with an outline sketch of the qualifications of the man who would become a successful murderer. Above all, he should be neither too young nor too old, neither uneducated nor too learned; but one branch of knowledge which he should be careful to avoid is that of literature. If he is literary he has no chance. Meanwhile, he should be able to write a letter. There is no need that he should be ugly. Dumollard, who was ugly, and who yet was caught, has destroyed the confidence in ugliness. But, unless a man feels that murdering is his vocation, all other qualifications avail nothing. If he is not drawn towards the profession by an irresistible attraction, and if he has not from his tenderest age felt the desire to annihilate his fellow-beings, let him desist from meddling with murdering.

SUITABLE SUBJECTS.

Of dwellers in country districts M. Monselet considers the old woman who lives alone in an isolated house, and the cattle dealer coming home from market, the most suitable subjects for the assassin's art. But, he adds, when you pounce upon the latter, take good care that no wretched shepherd is near. He is apt to lurk behind a tree and to see everything. Paris, of course, is the "grand theatre" of the assassin.

A street attack at night is tempting, but it must be done by inspiration. You require genius to do it well. A man passes. He either inspires you or leaves you unmoved. If he inspires you, go for him; his watch, if he has one, his pocket-book, and the contents of his two waistcoat pockets are your booty.

During the day a jeweller is a good subject:—

There should be two of you. See that the jeweller is alone. One of you enters by one door and asks for tide pins; the other enters by the second door, an "finishes" the merchant. Meanwhile, the jewels are secured. It is as simple as the day.

A piece of gruesome advice follows next:—

Throwing a dead body into the river has its drawbacks: the Seine often gives up its prey. Water talks the earth is dumb: this is the advice of a famous assassin.

MURDERERS AND MAGISTRATES.

Under this heading the author has a great deal to say:—Avinian when standing on the platform of the guillotine said to the people, "Above all, never confess." These great words ought to be engraved in letters of gold. As soon as you are caught imagine that you are somebody else. Don't try to be clever in answering the judge. Rather say the most idiotic thing that comes into your head. The perfect assassin should be very respectful towards the gentlemen of the jury. If he knows one of them he had better not ask how his wife is. Good behaviour is often rewarded. Meanwhile, he ought to show his perfect tranquillity by asking one of the policemen by his side for a pinch of tobacco.

In no case should he interrupt his lawyer, for it may well happen that the latter means to plead imbecility for his client. At the same time he should spare no trouble in convincing his lawyer of his innocence. There had been lawyers who were duped.

BE PHILOSOPHIC.

Impudence as long as there is a gleam of hope is the advice with which M. Monselet dimisses his subject; and when all has failed, then resort to philosophy and die like a man.

MEMORIES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT AND THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

MR. GEORGE CROALL, of Edinburgh, has been relating to a *Scottish Leader* representative some interesting reminiscences of Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd. One of Mr. Croall's earliest recollections is seeing the 42nd Highlanders march up the Canongate of Edinburgh with flags flying and pipes skirling on the return from Waterloo. He was asked what he remembered about Scott.

"Oh, ay! Sir Walter," he replied. "Well do I mind him. Why, I remember when a youngster all the excitement created by the 'Scotch Novels,' and I can recall hastening to Constable's to buy a copy of 'Quentin Durward' on the morning of its publication."

"That was in 1823—nearly seventy years ago."

"True enough; it's a long time to look back on now. But a few years later I came into closer touch with Sir Walter. I had the good luck, you know, to be present—as one connected with the musical arrangements of the evening—at the Theatrical Fund dinner, when Scott, first revealed himself as 'The Great Unknown.'"

"Then you heard the famous confession?"

"Yes; I was standing not very far from the great novelist when he made it. I remember the speeches well—they were reported, by the way, by my father who was for forty years sub-editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, and became the *doyen* of the Scottish press."

"I suppose the declaration created great excitement?"

"It did that. The impression had got about somehow that Sir Walter was going to make an important statement, and all the guests of the evening—there were about 300—were in a state of intense, but suppressed, curiosity."

"It was Lord Meadowbank, I think, who first gave the hint of what was coming.

"It was—Lord Meadowbank, the judge. I remember when he dramatically referred to 'the mighty magician, who had rolled back the current of time,' as standing revealed, the enthusiasm was something extraordinary. I can picture it all before my eyes now as clear as if it had taken place yesterday—people jumping on chairs and tables, waving glasses and handkerchiefs, and all joining in a wild and deafening burst of cheering at the announcement. And then I can see Sir Walter, in his dress suit, and leaning on his stick, rising at the head of the table—he was chairman that evening—to respond to the ovation, his playful speech confessing the total and undivided authorship of the Waverley Novels, his toast to Mr. Mackay, the first actor of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and his little joke about 'the Small Known now, Mr. Bailie.'"

"But you saw more of Scott afterwards, did you not?"

"Oh, yes, I was at Abbotsford several times in a professional capacity—as I have mentioned in my musical 'Centenary Souvenir,' published twenty years ago; and once Sir Walter asked me to play him some Scotch music. The last time I saw him was after his return from the Continent, when he was close to his end."

And then the veteran discloses how once, somewhere in the thirties, he drank tea with Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, at his farmhouse, Mount Benger, and afterwards rode thirty miles of unbroken solitude to Galashiels by moonlight, fording the Ettrick and the Yarrow by the way, and doing it all in three hours.

"A plain, genial man was James Hogg at his own table. He spoke broad Scotch, and told a lively story about a fox hunt that I read a few months afterwards in *Blackwood's Magazine*. A third famous Scottish poet I can recall was Thomas Campbell, whom I saw at the great banquet in the Edinburgh Theatre Royal on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the art of printing."

KEEPING A DIARY.

NOT very long ago, writes the *Spectator*, the habit of keeping a daily record of the events of ordinary life was supposed to be a very virtuous one, and likely to be of great service to growing youth. Parents and guardians would explain that, like the account-book, the diary served to inculcate methodical and careful habits; possibly they also imagined, in the fondness of their hearts, that it would exercise a restraining influence, and that the youth under their care would be persuaded by it from doing those things which he would be ashamed to record. Unluckily, it was easier for human nature to refrain from recording than from performing actions of a doubtful character, and the influence of the diary in that respect was very negative indeed. An American humourist, Mark Twain, gives in one of his books extracts from a diary which he was compelled to keep as a boy. After a very short-lived attempt to write that which might be pleasing to the eyes of his friends, he contented himself with the following concise summary of the day's doing: "Got up—washed—went to bed," which statement he repeated daily, with an occasional omission of the washing. Some children there must have been to whom the labour of keeping a diary was a pleasure; indeed, while it was in vogue, the practice was probably responsible for the making of a great many prigs. To-day, happily for those who are young, the keeping of a diary is no longer considered an obligatory and necessary part of education, and only those keep diaries whose will it is to do so. Apparently the people who do go through this trouble are a great deal more numerous than one would have thought. One can understand the diary that is kept with a definite purpose by travellers and officials; but it is difficult to imagine why so many people who lead perfectly dull and uneventful lives, should be at such pains to record day after day their trivial doings and impressions. One would think that the perusal of such records in after years would be a task before which the bravest heart would quail. Now and again it may happen that a forgotten date or a name may be remembered by reference to a carefully kept diary; but it is rare that such a remembrance is of any use or importance. More curious still, however, must be the frame of mind of these people who not only record their actions of every day, but who write down day after day, at considerable length, their thoughts and such confidences as they would not make even to their dearest friends. They use the diary as a confessional. It is a disagreeable thing to say, but we doubt whether the man or woman ever lived who made an honest use of that confessional. No man or woman would ever dare to lay bare, not the wickedness—for of that they would be much less ashamed—but the hopeless stupidity and barrenness of their every-day thoughts. At the best, they write what is palpably insincere, and written for some other eye than their own; at the worst, their wit gives their confessions a spurious air of frankness and truthfulness. Their confessions, which they make in private, are really meant for the public, and upon every page they pose and posture before the eyes of all the world. Even when such a diary is started with an honest motive, it generally manages to seduce its writer from the path of sincerity, and unconsciously leads him to try and deceive himself. The diary, published a few years ago, of a young Russian lady, which created a great sensation at the time and was hailed by its readers as an extraordinary and most interesting revelation of the inner workings of a human soul, seemed to us to be a very fair type of such confession-books. As a piece of literary work, it was admirable; *comme document humain*, it was worthless.

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LAST WORDS BY PROFESSOR FREEMAN.

THE April number of the "Forum" contains an article which, since nothing is said to the contrary, we assume to be almost the last which the late Professor Freeman wrote. In this article, which is entitled "A Review of My Opinions," he explains why his tastes, memories, feelings, and ways of looking at things were older than those of most men of his time. His parents died in his early childhood; his bringers-up were two generations older than himself. Hence he was used in childhood and in youth to the talk of those with whom the French Revolution was an event of youth and the American War an event of childhood.

A "HOME RULER" FROM MY YOUTH UP.

Consequently, while yet a boy he took a keen interest in public events, both English and foreign:—The French Revolution of 1830 was the first foreign event which deeply struck me (he says). And from France I went on to dabble in the affairs of Spain and Portugal. Of course I was everywhere on the wrong side, though I am not sure that in Spain it was wholly the wrong side. The cause of Don Carlos came most clearly home to me as the assertion of the local rights of Navarre and the Basque Provinces. I must, without knowing it, have been something of a Home Ruler already. Of course I really knew nothing about foreign politics; but I learned one piece of knowledge that I have kept. I learned boundaries. I used an atlas (Wilkinson's), which showed the map of Europe as it had been before the French revolutionary wars and as it was at the actual time. I was never tired of studying these maps, of comparing and copying them. And from that process I got first of all to feel a dislike for the power of Austria.

Greece next interested the boy, and subsequently Poland. The result of his early historical studies converted him from Toryism to Liberalism or, as he himself puts it, "Wilkinson's Atlas has affected me for life."

MY MERCIFUL DELIVERANCE FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The late Professor Freeman was never at a public school, and on the whole he did not regret the fact:—

I feel that it has been in some things a loss perhaps not now, but certainly when I was younger. But I suspect that it has been on the whole a gain. I think I am the more independent for it. There is a certain superstitious feeling about public schools, a certain wonderful bowing down to headmasters, which I feel that I am better without. And would Harrow or Eton in 1836 or 1837 have set me to read the book which I was set to read in my private school? That book was W. C. Taylor's "History of the Overthrow of the Roman Empire and the Foundation of the Principal European States." The book is utterly superseded and forgotton; I have not looked at it for years, and I have no doubt it is far below the standard of 1892. But from that book, coming to it with all the freshness of a boy's first real power of understanding, I learned things better worth knowing than anything that I could have picked up at Eton or Harrow. I had already some dim notion of a Western empire; from Taylor's book I first learned that there was an Eastern empire. I learned also what Saracens were; I learned that there were Sassanian kings of Persia, Bulgarians also, and many things that have been good for me throughout life. I did not read Gibbon till a good many years later; and I believe that I took in many of these things in a better way through coming on them first in the inferior writer.

THE EXAMINATION CURSE.

Of his Oxford life he speaks in terms of enthusiasm. It was in the unreformed University, the unreformed college, in which he had the happiness to spend his youth; they had time to learn something because they were not always being taught. There was but one drawback; and that was having to read for an examination:—

I suppose examinations cannot be got rid of (he says). I suppose they are necessary evils; but they certainly are evils. Reading for an examination, even if it be real reading, and not taking in tips from a crammer, is not what reading should be. A lower motive comes in: it is not simply reading for the sake of knowledge. To me the examination was always a mere bugbear, something that hindered real work. I shall never forget my joy when the examination was over; one of my first thoughts was: "Now I can really begin to read." And in October, 1845, I did begin to read. I began by reading my Herodotus over again. That was the beginning of a course which in February, 1892, is not ended. Truly, the more one learns the more one finds one has to learn.

IN PRAISE OF MACAULAY.

During his career at Oxford Freeman came under the influence of two historians—Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Lord Macaulay. Of Macaulay's English he speaks in high—but not undeservedly high—terms; and his views on this point are especially interesting just now, since the "Times," in recently quoting Matthew Arnold's depreciation of Macaulay's style, asserted that Professor Freeman would probably have cordially assented to it. This is what the late historian really thought of Macaulay's manner of writing:—

I am told that the matchless writing of Macaulay is nowadays jeered at. I am not sure whether it is allowed to be "style;" I am not sure whether it is allowed to be "literature." I have now and then made some efforts to find out what "style" and "literature" are. I find that they are something very different from Macaulay; something very different from Arnold, something, I might go on to say, very different from Gibbon. I have tried the writings of a notable "stylist," the great living model, I am told, of style. Mr. Walter Pater? Now, did anybody ever have to read over a sentence of Macaulay or of Arnold, or even of the artificial Gibbon, a second time simply in order to find out its meaning? But I found that in my "stylist" a plain man could not make out the meaning of a single sentence without greater pains than are needed to follow an imperfectly known foreign language. A story seemed to be told, but there was no making out whether the story was meant to be fact or fiction. I will not say that I have imitated Macaulay's style, because I gather from what I saw of my "stylist" that Macaulay has no "style. I have not consciously imitated his manner of writing—that is, I have not tried to write like him. Yet Macaulay's manner of writing has been in the highest measure and influence with me.

For these sketches we are indebted to Mr. A Kemp, who placed his photographs at our disposal.

MISS KATE MARSDEN'S HARDSHIPS IN RUSSIA.

SOME interesting particulars are given in Russian journals of Miss K. Marsden's adventurous and intrepid journey into the far distant province of Yakutsk, to seek the plant which in India she had heard was to be obtained in this Russian province, and which was a specific healer of leprosy. After arriving at Yakutsk she still had to journey a long distance into the primeval forest, trying on her journey to do good as she went, by giving New Testaments and helping the sick; but in spite of help from the Russian officials her journey was full of dangers on water and land—from wild horses and bears, adventures on a raft on the River Lena, and danger of being taken as a spy; for, say the Russians, none go to Yakutsk of their own free will. For two months she rode with a wooden saddle on a Yakutsk horse without either washing or dressing; and at the end of this journey she beheld the miseries of the poor lepers she had set out to aid. To these lepers those who are free from the disease are bitterly cruel, for they fear the disease themselves. When any one is seized, be it mother or child, father or son, they are driven some leagues into the forest. There, in a hut of dung and branches, they must live alone, and suffer. Only the oldest clothes are given them, and their food is brought to near their hut, daily, weekly, and even monthly. Small wonder some of these poor wretches have said "death was their only friend;" and yet some live twenty years in this semi-savage state. One case Miss Marsden found in this forest of a mother who persisted that a hut should be built for her as well as her child, while at a distance from it, and in secret this mother was nursing her child at night, though had it been known she would have been driven into the wilderness, when it became known that Miss Marsden had come to help the lepers a group came to her one evening and sat at her fire; many without fingers, others who could not speak. One poor wretch brought her a fish to eat. She has collected means now to establish a colony, that they may be better fed and clothed; and in a Siberian nunnery she found six nuns willing to go and nurse them. The plant she went to seek she found; but only to discover that it does not cure, though it alleviates the sufferings of these poor leper outcasts.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Princess Louise, whose talents as a modeller and sculptor are well recognised, and who was a pupil of the late Sir Frederick Boehm, is to be an exhibitor at the Chicago Fair. She is busy with a bust of her mother, the Queen.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THERE has just passed away in Mashonaland, in the person of the hon. Lawrence Van der Byl, a colonist of whom much has been heard at one time or another. He came of a good old Cape family, and was much respected for the assiduity with which he laboured in the interests of South Africa. It is only about four years ago that Mr. Van der Byl travelled round the world for the express purpose of gaining an insight into the latest developments of agricultural science.

Shortly after his return the collapse of the Union Bank at Cape Town occurred and Mr. Van der Byl, like so many other shareholders was practically ruined. Undaunted, however, by the pinch of adversity, he made a fresh start in life, and set out for Mashonaland, where he established a farm colony under the name of Lawrencedale. Aided by a band of active young colonists, he made this a model agricultural settlement and soon demonstrated the fertility of the soil in that much libelled territory. Mr. Van der Byl, who was formerly a member of the Legislative Council at the Cape, was sixty-one years of age.

The late Khedive was a great admirer of General Grenfell, and presented him with a splendid sword of honour, which Sir Francis cherishes as his chiefest treasure. The sword is of the Turkish scimitar form; the handle of rhinoceros horn, the metal work all massive gold and the Khedive's initials and Khedive's crown are set in brilliants immediately below the hilt. The blade bears in Arabic characters the following inscription:—"A present from Mohammed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, to the brave and courageous Francis Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian armies in souvenir of the victories of Giniss, Gamaiza, and Toski." It would be interesting to know whether Sir Francis is bringing home his unique and valuable collection of Soudanese curios.

There will be fine doings at Alnwick Castle this month, when the coming of age of young Lord Warkworth, eldest son of Earl Percy and heir-presumptive of the dukedom of Northumberland, who was one-and-twenty last January, is to be celebrated. Some ten thousand tenants and others will be feasted during the three days or more that the festivities will last, while balls and garden parties will

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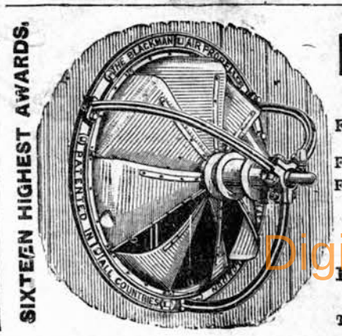

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